Weather

Fine weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 72.1 and the minimum 50.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 79.7 and 54.3.

The China Press

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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FIGHTING BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH BREAKS OUT IN HUNAN

GERMAN PROTEST MADE OVER ALLIED POLICY IN BALTIC

Berlin Denies Connection With Troops Fighting In North Russia

NOTE PUBLISHED

Blockade Plan Aimed At Soviet Government Is Discussed

MUST GIVE SHIPS

Paris Council Asks For Vessels Teutons Ceded To Dutch Concerns

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Oct. 16.—The German reply to the Allies' note was handed today to Marshal Foch's representative. The German note protests that Germany has not given cause for the Entente's drastic measures in the Baltic provinces. After repudiating connection with the Germano-Russion activities, the note declares that Germany cherishes no warlike intentions against the Letts or Russians, and welcomes the despatch of an Inter-Allied Commission to the Baltic provinces.

The German Peace delegation at Versailles has been instructed to protest most strongly against the embargo on German shipping in the Baltic.

The Berliner Tageblatt publishes the text of the Supreme Council's note to Germany and certain neutrals inviting their cooperation in coersive measures against Soviet Russia.

The note, according to the Tageblatt, says: "The enmity of the Bolshevists against all governments and their program of international revolution constitute a grave danger for the national security of all powers, and it would be desirable for all nations desirous of peace and the re-establishment of social order, to unite to resist the Bolshevist Government. Therefore the Allies have invited the Govrnments of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Finland, Spain, Switzerland, Mexico, Chile, Argentine, Colombia and Venezuela to initiate measures to prevent their subjects' engaging in trade with Bolshevist Russia.

CHECK ON SHIPPING

In order to ensure the strictest adherence to this policy, permission to depart or enter ports will be refused to every ship for or from Russian Bolshevist ports. Similar regulations will be adopted as regards all goods destined to reach Bolshevist Russia by any other route. Passports will be refused to all going to and coming from Bolshevist Russia.

Measures will be taken to hinder banks from granting credit to commercial undertakings in Bolshevist Russia. Every government will refuse its subjects facilities for intercourse with Bolshevist Russia by post or wireless."

The note, adds the Tageblatt, requests the German Government to take measures in conformity with the above.

Paris, October 15.—The Supreme Council has drafted a note to Germany demanding that the German ships which were ceded to Dutch companies during the war and which are at present in German ports shall be handed over to the Allies.

WORD FROM HUNGARY

Paris, Oct. 16.—The Supreme Council has received a strong protest from the Inter-Allied Mission at Budapest regarding Rumanian practices in Hungary and urging the evacuation of the former immediately.

Sir George Clerk, Allied special envoy, is returning to Budapest tonight. He has been instructed to inform the Mission that the Council is resolved to insist on compliance by Rumania with its demands.

Peking, October 17.—The Chung Yang Shih Pao says that Dr. Wellington Koo recently telegraphed to Peking suggesting: 1.—That China should make another statement advancing the reasons why she cannot sign the German Treaty, in view of the fact that the Treaty has been signed by three powers. 2.—

(Continued on Page 4)

Evacuation Of Petrograd By Bolshevists Reported; British Take Kronstadt

Letts Reinforced By Esthonians Have Checked Attacks Of Germans And Are Holding Port Of Riga-Denikin Advancing

(Reuter's Service)

Copenhagen, October 16.—The Berlinske Tidene reports that General Yudenitch has captured the fortress of Gatchina and has continued to advance towards Krasnoye-Selo and Zarskoye-Selo. A Helsingfors telegram to the same newspaper declares that the Bolshevists have began to evacuate Petrograd, the army having refused to fight.

BRITISH TAKE KRONSTADT

London, October 17.—According to a Helsingfors telegram to the Daily Express Kronstadt has capitulated after bombardment by the British fleet. The telegram states that the main attack was directed from Kuporia Bay. Windows in villages in Finland were blown out by the concussion of the all-day bombardment. The stronghold of Krasnajagorka was previously captured. Hence the fleet had nothing to fear from its heavy batteries. The Daily Express correspondent adds that the White Russians have captured Krasnoye-Selo and that it is rumored that General Yudenitch entered Petrograd on Wednesday night.

Stockholm, October 16.—A Helsingfors telegram states:

Rumors are circulating in British circles, but they have not yet been confirmed, that Kronstadt has surrendered and that the British fleet has entered the port.

Helsingfors, October 14.—It is reported that there is an improvement in the position at Riga, where the newspapers are reappearing, and the number of volunteers is increasing. The Allied representatives are still at Riga. The Lettish Minister for Foreign Affairs has left for Warsaw, for the purpose of conferring with the Polish Government. It is hoped that Poland will enter a league with Finland, Esthonia, Lithuania and Latvia against Bermondt's German-Russian reactionary movement.

The Letts at Riga hold a strong strategic line on the Dvina, which is a kilometer wide, presenting a formidable obstacle to Bermondt's attack.

It is further reported that the Poles have begun operations against the Germans and captured Kovno.

Berlin, October 16.—Six thousand Esthonians have arrived in Riga to help the Letts against Bermondt.

MISSION TO BALTIC

Paris, October 16.—The Supreme Council has decided to send an Allied mission to the Baltic States immediately the reply of the German Government to the last Allied note has been received.

London, October 16.—A Lettish communique, dated October 15, says "Our situation is secure. We have fought our way across the Dvina. The operations are now developing favorably for us."

London, October 16.—All the newspapers are demanding an authoritative, explanatory statement of the policy towards Russia, especially in connection with the Allies' precise relations with the various "White" Russian armies and the Baltic States, also the relations of these armies and States with each other.

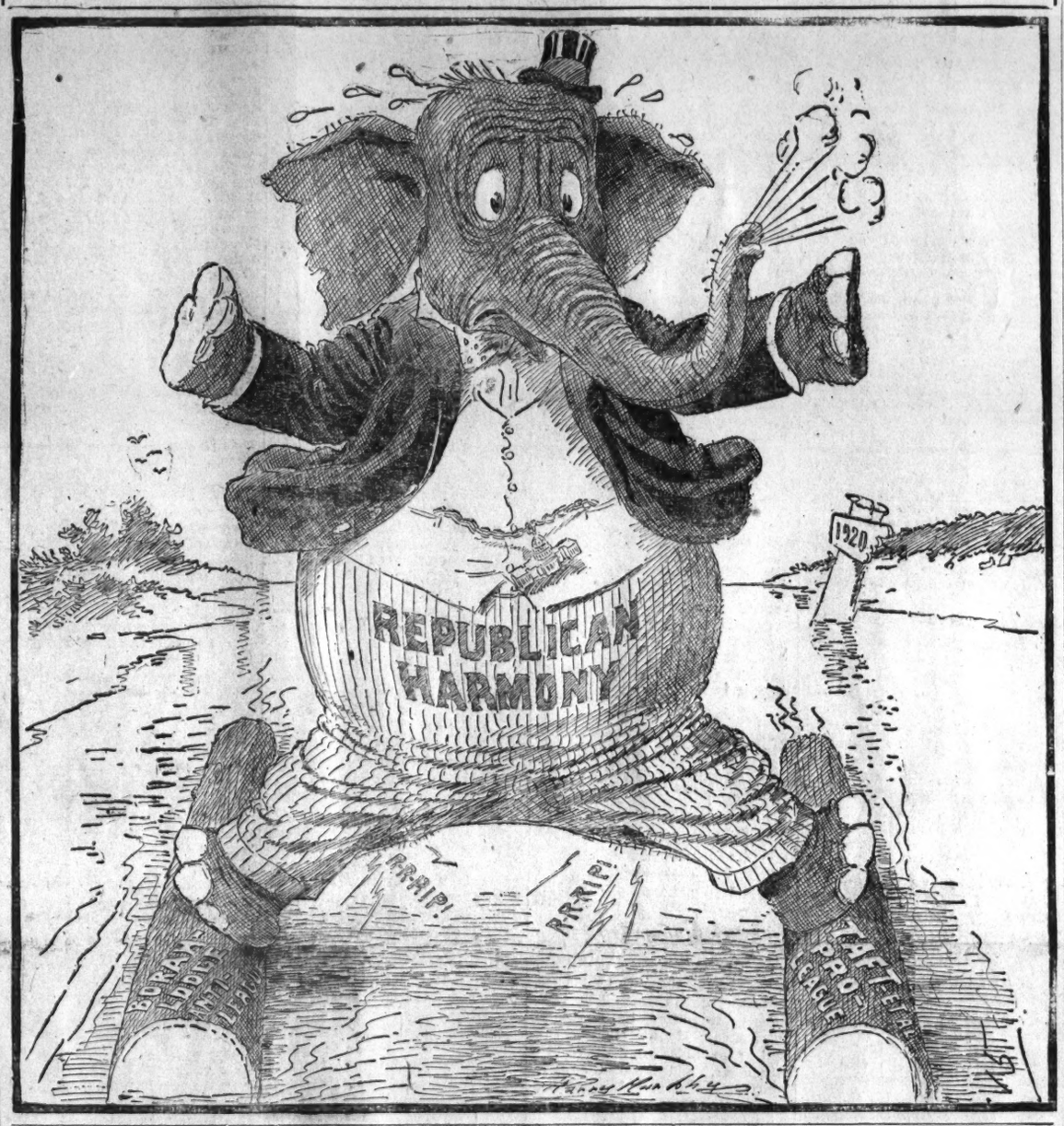
The question is asked what will happen when Bolshevism finally collapses. Will the influence behind the new Russian Government, or Governments, be German or Allied?

The Manchester Guardian appeals to some one of high position, and commanding respect, for example Lord Robert Cecil, to speak a few words of truth and honesty about such important matters.

London, October 16.—With encircling enemies intensifying their pressure, the collapse of Bolshe-

(Continued on Page 4)

'There Go My Sunday Pants'



CHANG CHING-YAO, FLEES CHANGSHA; CONFERENCE OFF

Tang Shao-yi Suggests Treaties Be Turned Over To Newspapers

SEAL IS REFUSED

Chief Southern Delegate Emphasises His Desire To Resign

TO RECALL WANG?

Reported Anfu Leader Is Making Plans To Leave Shanghai

Mr. Tang Shao-yi now suggests that secret treaties and loan agreements concluded with Japan should be published in the local press under the seal of the Peking Government.

Northern and Southern troops are fighting in Hunan and General Chang Ching-yao, Tuchun of the Province, has fled from Changsha, according to telegrams received last night by local Chinese business houses.

Mr. Wang Yi-tang yesterday refused to see newspaper men and reports were current last night that he plans to leave Shanghai for Nanking today. These could not be confirmed.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi has refused to accept the seal returned to him from Canton. He will not act as the chief delegate for the South.

Two Northern delegates, Messrs. Wang Ko-ming and Wang Yu-ling, have left for Peking. Their families accompanied them and it was said that they did not expect to return.

Mr. Wang Yi-tang will shortly be recalled to Peking unless he succeeds in obtaining recognition by the Southern delegates.

These were yesterday's developments in the internal peace situation that practically preclude any possibility of a resumption of the peace conference at this time.

TANG'S SUGGESTION

Mr. Tang's suggestion to publish the agreements locally under government seal was made yesterday afternoon to newspaper men and will not be brought officially to the attention of Mr. Wang Yi-tang because Mr. Tang has refused to recognise the chief delegate of the North.

Mr. Tang desires matters brought to a head, he said, as he believes that publication will substantiate his claim that Mr. Wang does not have with him all secret treaties and agreements. Reuter's carries a despatch from Peking which also questions Mr. Wang's statement that he has all the secret documents.

Not only did Mr. Tang suggest how the treaties should be published, but he talked freely about conditions in Peking, alleging that 420 Japanse officers were now training Chinese soldiers of the Northwestern Defense Bureau, Northeastern Defense Bureau and National Defense Bureau.

"I have lived too long in Korea not to fear for China," he said, "for Korea had Russian officers and later Japanese officers. Look at Korea today!"

TALKS OF TREATIES

He also questioned Mr. Wang's statement made to THE CHINA PRESS men that copies of the secret agreements and treaties had come from Peking by mail and even suggested that Mr. Wang brought them when he came from the North a month ago.

Discussing the treaties and their publication Mr. Tang said: "The nation is entitled to know how much of the national resources has been hypothecated under the pretence of the unification of arsenals, navy, army and the police. China must certainly repay the loans before agreements in this connection may be cancelled."

Mr. Tang views with alarm the treaties Mr. Wang will not be able to publish. One of them, he said, even caused a split between Tuan Chi-jui and Hsu Shu-cheng (little Hsu).

"I have been told, he said, "that there is an agreement which contains eight articles and which was sent to Tokio by Peking for ratification. Mr. Chiang Chung-hsiang, former Minister to Japan, was instructed to present it to the

First German Mail In Five Years Here

Uncensored Letters Arrive Bearing 1914 Addresses; 676 Bags On Russia

Uncensored letters direct from Germany, the first received by the American Post Office in five years, arrived on the Empress of Russia yesterday morning. They came from Hamburg to New York and overland to Vancouver.

There being not a single Chinese mail clerk remaining in the local office who worked in that capacity when German hand-writing was familiar there, Messrs. Everett and Kanaka took over the work and were still deciphering last night at the closing hour. They promised to have it done by noon today.

The letters all came directed to the addresses in use in 1914 but very few of the occupants remain in the same places. For that reason the letters will be placed first on General Delivery at noon today and later an attempt will be made to deliver uncalled-for letters to new addresses. Much of the matter is registered.

The total consignment of mail to the U. S. Post Office here coming by the Empress of Russia totalled 676 sacks and ten hampers.

PREMIER SAYS HUNGARY WANTS ROYALIST RULE

M. Friedrich Tells Deputation Question Will Be Decided By The Nation

(Reuter's Service)

Budapest, October 15.—The Hungarian Premier, M. Friedrich, replying to a deputation of the new royalist party declared that he was convinced that an overwhelming majority of the Hungarian people desired a restoration of the monarchy but that the decision on the subject and the personal aspect should be decided by the nation.

BREST STRIKE ENDED

(Reuter's Service)

Brest, October 15.—The strike here has come to an end.

Belgian King Lauds Hoover In Address

Royal Visitor Is Entertained By Admiral Rodman At San Francisco

(American Press Wireless)

San Francisco, October 16.—As a lieutenant general in the Belgian Army, King Albert paid the tribute of the Belgian nation to Herbert Hoover, the active head of the Belgian relief organisation during the war, and U. S. Federal Food Administrator, at a luncheon given in his honor by the American Navy in this city. King Albert also dined with Admiral Rodman, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, on his flagship, the dreadnaught New Mexico.

EXCHANGE HITS RECORD, QUOTE 140 ON AMERICA

Official Rate Is 134¼; Sterling Also Reaches Highest Mark In History

Exchange yesterday hit a record figure. For the first time in history transactions were consistently closed with America for large amounts at 140 for cash. Sterling exchange leaped to 6s. 8½d. and some transactions were made with the Shanghai tael bringing even 6s. and 9d. The official quotations were 134¼ on America and 6s. 5d. on London.

With the Mexican dollar exchange at 74.4, it opened at 74.15, and the tael rate at 134¼ as the exchange sheet read, one hundred dollars in United States currency could be purchased for $100.12 in Mexican currency.

Passengers from the Empress of Russia who had American currency to sell for local currency received anywhere from 95 to 98 Mexican cents for an American dollar.

A local man hired a carriage at the Astor House on Sunday and handed the mafoo a Mexican five-dollar note. The bill was three dollars and the mafoo gave his fare a Mexican silver dollar and an American one-dollar bill.

WILSON'S CONDITION NOT GREATLY CHANGED

President's Recovery Delayed By Complications, His Physician Reports

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, October 17.—A serious inflammation is retarding President Wilson's recovery. It is described as a minor swelling but the specialist is examining the patient to determine whether he shall operate.

(American Press Wireless)

Washington, October 17.—President Wilson spent a restless and uncomfortable day yesterday owing to minor but irritating complications which have arisen in his condition, according to the official bulletins of Admiral Grayson, the President's physician, but improved and spent a better night last night.

PARIS AWAITS NEWS

Paris, October 17.—Americans in Paris are unable to get details regarding the condition of President Wilson or to learn who is caring for him during his illness.

It is a well known fact, however, among the American peace delegation that the President's face often twitched nervously after long periods of hard work while he was in attendance at the Peace Conference.

The European press is filled daily with the wildest of rumors concerning the condition of the Chief Executive of the United States. The Americans in Paris are prone to disbelieve the reports that the President had been stricken with paralysis which are being circulated and which are believed to have arisen from the fact that the President's face twitched while at the Conference.

President Wilson was under a greater strain while attending the Peace negotiations than any of the other 1,500 delegates and officials who participated at the Conference. The heads of the delegations from all other nations were relieved from time to time by their associates in order to take away from the strain of the deliberations but President Wilson was always present in person. The keenest anxiety is being felt in all quarters.

Plant Bomb Near Residence Occupied By Wang Yi-tang

Missile Weighing 21 Pounds Thrown Over Wall Into Hardoon's Gardens Fails To Explode

A bomb thrown over the wall into Hardoon's Garden from Great Western Road some time Saturday night landed within 100 yards of the main entrance to the residence occupied by Mr. Wang Yi-tang, chief peace delegate of the Peking Government. It failed to explode and was found shortly before seven o'clock Sunday morning by a young Chinese boy, a student in the Chang Shen Ming Chi school maintained on the estate by Mr. S. A. Hardoon.

Had it exploded it would have done damage to the high wall and might have broken glass in the house in which Mr. Wang is living. The delegate has rooms nearer the center of the building, some 200 yards from the spot where the missile was found. The bomb landed about five feet from the wall.

The police were not notified until after ten o'clock, three hours after the boy was attracted by a parcel wrapped in furoshiki, a Japanese wrapping cloth. Acting Chief Detective Officer John Burnside personally took charge of the case.

Police found marks on the exterior of the wall on Great Western Road. The imprints of two hands were seen on the wall and it is believed that while one man braced himself against the wall, another stood on his shoulders and threw the bomb over. The wall is 12 feet high and the bomb weighed 21 pounds, two factors which made it impossible to throw the missile far enough to do much damage to the house in which Mr. Wang lives.

MADE BY EXPERTS

Except for its weight there is not a trace of crudeness about the bomb. It is a finished article and was evidently made by an expert who took time and care.

Cylindrical in shape, it measures seven and one-half inches in height and three and one-half inches in diameter and is made of pig iron—nearly an inch in thickness. It was wrapped in loose tin wrapping tied with a string and covered with cloth similar to that used by Japanese for carrying parcels. It is called furoshiki.

From a small opening in the top issued a piece of punk two inches long. This connected with a fuse of gunpowder similar to that used in firecrackers. This ran to the center of the bomb. The punk was held in position by two pieces of cork and wire. It had been ignited; the end was blackened. Between five and ten minutes would have been required before the punk burned down to the gunpowder.

DID NOT BURN LONG

Detectives believe that the punk did not burn long after the bomb had been thrown over the wall. Either the 12-foot drop might have put out the fire or it could have been smothered by the wrapping paper. When thrown, the bomb might have landed so that the burning end of the punk was immediately smothered.

STRENGTHEN GUARDS

Police took the bomb to the Bubbling Well Station where it will be immersed in water for 48 hours before an examination can be made. It will then be taken apart in the hope that its construction will give some clue as to where it was made.

Additional precautions will be taken to protect Mr. Wang. Police will patrol Great Western Road at all hours of the day and night and the guards inside the grounds will be strengthened.

LICENSE TO SHIP RICE TO JAPAN IS ASKED

Understood Peking Will Grant Privilege For One Year To Chang Tso-lin

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, October 17.—It is understood that General Chang Tso-lin has applied to the Government for permission to export to Japan, where there is a shortage of such foodstuffs, rice and other grain from Manchuria. It is reported that permission will be given for one year.

FRENCH POLICE CLOSE KOREAN HEADQUARTERS

Also Order Publication Of Korean Newspaper Suspended; Japanese Pressure Alleged

By order of the French police, the headquarters of the Korean Provisional Government, 321 Avenue Joffre, have been vacated and the cabinet and various departments of the Korean independence movement scattered to places less pretentious but more secret.

The order came Friday and 48 hours were given them in which to vacate. Their nationalist paper, Dognip (Independence), which since August 21 has appeared regularly three times a week, suspended publication Saturday. A visit to the fine old brick building yesterday showed a structure entirely empty. Filing cases, desks, Korean flags, all were gone. Only the presence of the one Sikh and one Chinese guard stationed at the entrance by order of the French police, reminded the visitor that this had been the site of Shanghai's claim to being a national capital.

A visit to Dr. C. H. Ahn, member of the Korean revolutionary government, brought little additional information. The orders to move had come from the French, not from the Japanese, but that these latter were the prime movers he had no hesitation in saying. He appeared, however, in no way discouraged by the change. Having a fixed seat of government, may itself have been a mistake, he thought, and now they could work with even greater intensity for the main thing, the right of his countrymen to determine for themselves the kind of government they should have over them. He scorned the recent report from Japanese sources that the headquarters had been used for the manufacture of bombs. Half their efforts he declared were devoted to keeping their hot-heads from violence. Those in the Government, at least, were opposed.

"Our cause," he said, "lies in winning before the court of world opinion. A resort to violence but plays into Japanese hands. They are stronger and at that game Korea, alone, must almost surely lose."

Tokio Government. Tokio thought the treaty was meant to be a joke, as an agent called on Mr. Chiang and stated that as the treaty had to be presented to Parliament and later to the Emperor for sanction, he would like to know how serious Peking was in presenting the document.

"Chiang telegraphed and Peking said 'Go ahead.' The treaty was signed. General Tuan finally saw the agreement and he at once was at odds with Hsu Shu-cheng, who was instrumental in putting the deal through. Even Tuan did not know the existence of such a treaty. He once told Mr. Hsu Shih-yin, the former Minister of Communications, that 'if they told him about the treaties he would know, otherwise, he would never know.'"

Mr. Tang also regarded the military pact with Japan as a substitution for the fifth group of the 21 demands. "Although Yuan Shih-k'ai managed to have this clause eliminated in 1915, the Amalites have succeeded in granting a concession on a much bigger scale than originally hoped for by Japan," Mr. Tang declared.

Peking Gets Reports Of Fighting Of Troops

Peking, October 18.—Official telegrams from Hunan, Swatow and Amoy state, respectively, that while minor collisions have occurred between Northern and Southern troops, there has been no definite outbreak of hostilities, that Southern troops are moving forward with the avowed intention of taking precautions against a Northern offensive, and that the Northern troops have been in conflict with Southern irregulars, which subsist chiefly on pillage.

These irregulars are the so-called People's army. The general impression created by these and other messages is that both sides are apprehensive of an attack, and are preparing to throw the blame on the other side in case it occurs.

The Southerners are undoubtedly short of arms and ammunition, and it is freely reported in Peking today that £1,000,000 worth of arms and ammunition will be supplied to the South under a contract with the Japanese.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, October 17.—The Shuntien Shih Pao says that the Government has received a telegram stating that General Kao Shih-pin, formerly of Kirin, and General Kao Chun-feng have secretly arrived at Canton with upwards of one million dollars. They are attempting activities in a certain direction in the Southwest.

Recall Of Wang Yi-tang By Peking Expected

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, October 17.—Owing to the receipt of many telegrams from the South urging the recall of Mr. Wang Yi-tang it is believed that the Government will shortly request him to resign the post of Chief Northern Delegate if he does not succeed very soon in obtaining recognition by the Southern Delegates. The Shanghai report that Mr. Wang offers to disclose the secret documents relating to treaties and loan agreements is thought to account for a sudden strengthening of opposition to Mr. Wang in Peking.

The intention to disclose these "secret documents" is interesting in view of the publication by the Government some months ago of the long list of secret agreements, which thus appears to have been at the least incomplete. It is further reported on good authority that the documents sent to Mr. Wang Yi-tang are themselves incomplete.

According to current Chinese reports General Chin Yun-peng although very friendly towards the Japanese, has done much to limit the powers of the Anfu Club since assuming office as Acting Premier. The attitude of General Chin recently became so marked that Mr. Wang Yi-tang instructed the Anfu Club to approach the Acting Premier with a view to agreeing upon a permanent cabinet in which the Anfu Club would be represented in a satisfactory manner. General Chin rejected the proposals of the Club. Then General Chin had a disagreement with Mr. Chu Shen, Minister of the Interior, and this brought General Hsu Shu-tseng into the political arena.

It is asserted that General Hsu then conceived the idea of supporting Mr. Chou Shou-mou as a candidate for the Premiership and that the Anfu Club is now urging the appointment of Mr. Chou. It will be remembered that when Mr. Chou was first mentioned as future Premier the Anfu Club and the Tuchuns supporting it strenuously opposed his nomination, and the prevailing belief is that the Anfu Club would merely use Mr. Chou to oust General Chin, trusting to an opportunity arising to replace him if he did not suit their purposes.

In the present involved condition of politics at the Capital it is becoming clear that personal considerations are so acute that party barriers are daily becoming less respected. The Chiaotung Party no longer holds the reins with the Anfu Club and the Militarists, eager to support and share in the distribution of foreign loans. Funds received by China appear to be going directly into the hands of the Premier. Mr. Wang Yi-tang has staked his reputation on his success at Shanghai.

The Chiaotung Party is lying very low, concentrating its efforts on opposition to the new Consortium. Marshal Tuan is still the greatest power in Peking, and is said to find it both agreeable and politic to support the President, who has steered a middle course through the maze of conflicting interests with conspicuous success. All parties concede that President Hsu is animated solely by the desire to benefit his country and its people and each change in politics adds something to his prestige and power. Unfortunately, it is pointed out by his supporters, he is tremendously handicapped by the financial stringency, but if a big reorganisation loan were given to him, as to President Yuan, the present outlook would be more than hopeful, for President Hsu possesses the confidence even of the most rabid opponents of the North in the Canton Administration.

It is reported by the Official Press Bureau that a collision has occurred between the Northern and Southern troops at Tulin, in Eastern Hunan.

This conflict between the Northern and Southern troops, however is considered merely a matter of local politics. General Chang Ching-yao has become very unpopular among the other military leaders in those regions, as he has also in missionary circles owing to the hostile attitude of the troops under his command.

General Wu Pei-fu on the other hand is very popular, and some weeks ago suggested to the Government that he should replace General Chang as Tuchun of Hunan. The Government did not act on his suggestion and General Wu with some six divisions of Northern troops is said to be acting in concert with the Southerners with the intention to drive General Chang out of the province.

The only Northern leader in those regions who has remained loyal to General Chang Ching-yao, namely General Chang Tsung-chang, has only a brigade of troops under his command. The position is thought to be, therefore, that if the Government does not replace General Chang Ching-yao he will be driven out of the province before long.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi Refuses To Accept Returned Seal

Mr. Frank Lee, the emissary from the Canton Government who arrived here Saturday, officially called on Mr. Tang Shao-yi Sunday in an attempt to return the seal of the Southern chief delegate. Mr. Tang flatly refused. Mr. Lee has telegraphed Canton for instructions.

Mr. Lee also presented letters from the two houses of the Old Parliament; from the Tuchuns of Yunnan and Kweichow, Generals Tang Chi-yao and Liu Shien-shih, and other prominent Southern leaders, unanimously urging Mr. Tang to remain in office. Mr. Tang's answer was that he could do his share here provided the South would not tie his hands but he would not accept the seal.

Mr. Lee also stated that before he left Canton, he was told by Dr. Wu Ting-fang that unless Mr. Tang accepts the seal, Dr. Wu himself would also resign from the Administrative Council.

Mr. Chiang Shih-chao, associate delegate of the Southern peace delegation and a representative of General Tsen Chun-hsuan, left here for Europe yesterday.

TRIBUNALS IN BRITAIN CHECK ON PROFITEERING

Reported 1,350 Prosecutions Have Been Begun Since Work Started

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 17.—Mr. Charles McCurdy, M.P., speaking in London today said that 1,600 Profiteering Tribunals were already working. Since the Profiteering Act had been passed the Food Ministry had instituted 1,350 prosecutions and obtained 1,320 convictions, the fines imposed totalling £7,000.

Date Of Elections In France Announced

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, October 16.—The Chamber yesterday fixed the legislative elections for November 16 after passing a vote of confidence in the Government.

Aerial Agreement Not Signed By U.S.

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, October 15.—The United States has refused to sign the air convention on the ground that it does not protect certain American patent rights.

JELLICOE DISCUSSES BRITISH NAVAL NEEDS

Warships Should Be Provided By Various Parts Of Empire, He Says

(Reuter's Service)

London, October 17.—According to a Wellington telegram to the Times, Admiral Lord Jellicoe's report, which has been cabled to the New Zealand House of Representatives, says that the ideal of a single navy is unattainable, that experience has abundantly shown that the responsibilities with regard to naval defense are far more cheerfully recognised and shouldered if the ships provided are seen by the people who pay for them and manned by their own kith and kin.

The general principle of the proposals is that New Zealand should co-operate in the naval defense of the Empire and assist Great Britain financially by paying for, manning and maintaining a certain proportion of the Far Eastern fleet and all vessels required for harbor defense in New Zealand and also providing such portion of the personnel as is practicable.

The ships thus maintained would be in all essentials a portion of the navy under the suggested title of "the New Zealand division of the Royal Navy." The waters from the Indian Ocean to Canada, Lord Jellicoe says, are one, and all parts of the Empire situated in those waters are equally interested in the security of the sea communications, therefore the defense of the sea communications ought to be entrusted to one fleet composed of units from these countries and directed by a high flag officer stationed at Singapore.

Great Britain, Lord Jellicoe adds, should contribute 75 percent Australia 20 percent and New Zealand 5 percent, towards the maintenace of this fleet. New Zealand's ships should comprise three light cruisers, six submarines, and one submarine parent ship. The annual cost of maintenance and depreciation is estimated at £925,000.

PEKING GETS REPORTS ON MONGOL PROPOSAL

Ulterior Motive In Offer To Surrender Autonomy Is Denied

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, October 18.—According to the Kung Yen Pao, Mr. Chen Yi has telegraphed to the Government that there is no ulterior motive in Mongolia's offer to surrender its autonomy to China. If the Government will give Mongolia favorable treatment, and repay the loans contracted from Russia and Japan, the Urga Government is willing to cancel its autonomy.

The Kung Yen Pao says a telegram from Manchuria Station says that the Japanese are drawing up plans for large commercial enterprises in Manchuria and Mongolia, with Manchuria Station as the base of operations. Preparations are being made for the organisation of a Union of Japanese Commercial and Industrial interests.

Representatives of the Union have already been elected and sent to establish special centers of operation in those regions Japanese agents have also been despatched to Inner Mongolia to investigate the commercial and industrial prospects there.

LONDON IRON FOUNDERS VOTE AGAINST PROPOSAL

Rejection Of Agreement Is Serious Blow To British Engineering Trades

(Reuter's Service)

London, October 17.—The ballot taken today by the iron-founders rejected the agreement which had been negotiated with the employers. The result is a serious blow to the engineering trades which depend on castings from the foundries, and will lead to further serious unemployment.

Allenby To Succeed Wingate In Egypt

(Reuter's Service)

London, October 17.—General Sir Edmund Allenby has been appointed British High Commissioner in Egypt and the Sudan in succession to General Sir Reginald Wingate.

Spiritualism Topic At Leicester Meeting

To Be Considered At Lambeth Conference, Says Archbishop Of Canterbury

(Reuter's Service)

London, October 16.—A lively debate on spiritualism at the Church Congress at Leicester ended with the Archbishop of Canterbury announcing that the Church had not overlooked the subject which would be considered at the Lambeth conference in 1920. Steps would be taken to secure an enquiry by wellknown men and women experts whose reports would be submitted to the conference.

British Officials Pay Visit To Dublin

(Reuter's Service)

London, October 16.—Mr. Ian Macpherson, Secretary of State for Ireland, and Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, have arrived in Dublin. It is understood that the Lord Chancellor's visit is connected with the Government's desire to find a solution of the Irish problem.

POLICE MAKE CLEANUP OF WAYSIDE ROBBERS

Seven Men Arrested Few Hours After Break At Chaoufoong Road

Within three hours after armed robbers had entered a Chinese dwelling house on Chaoufoong Road last night, detectives had arrested seven men, four of whom are known to have been implicated. Sub-Inspector J. F. Prosser and Chinese attached to the Criminal Investigation Department were responsible for the quick cleanup.

The groans of a woman struck over the head by one of the men who entered the house attracted the attention of residents down stairs. As they went up to investigate, one of the men started down, a fight followed, the man was caught and the others escaped while policemen were running to the house.

At the Wayside Police Station, one of the occupants of the tenement on the ground floor asserted that a chopper was in the possession of one of the men. Sub-Inspector Prosser went back to Chaoufoong Road and there arrested two Chinese who could not restrain their curiosity as to the actions of the police. They were identified as members of the gang.

Chinese detectives called in on the case arrested four suspicious characters not far from the robbery and one of these confessed that he was implicated.

The woman who was hurt was not seriously injured although rendered unconscious by a blow on the head.

Obituary

WILHELM VON SIEMENS

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, October 15—The death has occurred of Wilhelm von Siemens, head of the wellknown electrical engineering firm.

H. B. IRVING

London, October 17.—The death is announced of Mr. H. B. Irving, the wellknown actor.

VISCOUNT PORTMAN

London, October 17.—The death is announced of Viscount Portman.

The Opera

Before the commencement of "Pique-Dame" ("The Queen of Spades") by Tchaikowski, on Sunday night, the indulgence of the audience was asked for Mr. Daniloff the celebrated Russian tenor, in his part of Hermann.

Early in the first act it became a physical impossibility for him to proceed, and the audience was dismissed.

"Rigoletto" with last night's cast of characters should certainly be repeated. The public will be more than compensated for the small inconvenience of an earlier hour. Mr. Hochloff as "Rigoletto" is, in a word, magnificent. His work alone in any one of the acts is worth many evenings of opera that is passably good, and more.

The company as a whole, as it settles down in Shanghai is, if anything, improving. Miss Kazanskaya received applause that nearly stopped the play and quite drowned some of her part. This appreciation could as well be reserved for the end of the acts—the calling of *encores* is asking a little two much of this lady who has in a few days stood the strain of very exacting parts. She shows less fatigue than might be expected and sang charmingly.

The Prince of Mantua was sung by Mr. Cheruenko instead of Mr. Preobragensky. In voice he is stronger, and his playing in more confident at each appearance. Mr. Voinoff, the company's big bass (and tonight's "Boris") makes a splendid "Sparafusile," "Maddalena," (his sister) was sung by Miss Zirianova. The excellent declamation of the Count Monterone was Mr. Ulianoff's, a name not given to the part on the program.

The allround improvement applies to the chorus of courtiers, the *ensemble* of the principals and the neatness, precision and finish of the orchestra in carrying out the directions of Mr. Vasilieff.

The company having got into its best form, an opera such as "Rigoletto" is unallayed enjoyment. Many who know it, and many who do not have yet to hear Mr. Hochloff.

Performances are at 8:30, though "sharp" was an exaggeration in the notices for last night.

R. B. HURRY.

TONIGHT'S OPERA

"Boris Godounov" which is to be presented at the Lyceum Theater tonight is an opera in 3 parts. The music is by Modestè Moussorgsky, and the play is based on a historical drama by the famous Russian poet, Pushkin.

Moussorgsky's masterly opera is intensely Russian in character, and relates actual events in the history of Russia during the reign of the Tsar Feodor, son of Ivan the Terrible, while Boris Godounov was acting regent.

Boris, the acting regent, causes the murder of Dimitri, the younger brother of Ivan the Terrible, to whom the throne would have passed on Ivan's death.

In the opening act the people are urging him to declare himself Tsar. In the second scene the guilty ruler overhears an old monk relating to a young novice the story of the murder, which fires the imagination of the youth so that he flees to the Lithuanian border and declares himself to be Dimitri, who he insists was never slain. In the next scene Boris is in the Tsar's private apartments in the royal palace, having yielded to the demands of the people and declared himself ruler. His old accomplice arrives and brings alarming news; the people are revolting and an impostor, calling himself Dimitri, has appeared. Boris overcome is a prey to remorse.

In the third act Marina, betrothed to the impostor Dimitri (Gregory) is urged by Rangoni to try to influence the young usurper to convert the heretics of Moscow. Failing to move the girl he appeals to the pretended Dimitri who is waiting in the garden for Marina. The scene now changes to the country, with the people in open revolt. Cries of "Death to Boris" are heard and the usurper passes through the forest drawing the crowd with him.

We now see a hall in the imperial palace. Chouisky arrives and later Boris, haggard from the terrible visions that are haunting him. Pimenn enters and relates a miracle which has happened at the tomb of Dimitri. He tells how a blind man, commanded in a dream to appear at Dimitri's tomb, has his vision restored as he kneels at the grave. A cry of agony interrupts the old monk. It is Boris, who feeling himself dying, asks for his son, and in a few moments expires, begging his son to rule wisely.

DELEGATES ARE HEARD AT COTTON CONFERENCE

Credit Is Needed By Belgium Italy And France To Handle Imports

(Reuter's Service)

New Orleans, October 14.—At the cotton conference here the delegates of the banking credits section stated that Great Britain, Scandinavia and Spain were able to finance cotton imports without assistance, but Italy, France and Belgium needed aid.

The speakers blamed every group handling textiles from the field to the loom for damage to cotton. The British delegation contended that the blunders in wrapping and compressing American bales caused heavy loss in transit.

Americans To Accept Lipton's Challenge

Believed America Club Yacht Race Will Be Held Next Year

(Reuter's Service)

New York, October 17.—It is expected that the New York Yacht Club will accept Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America cup race and that the race will be sailed in June, 1920.

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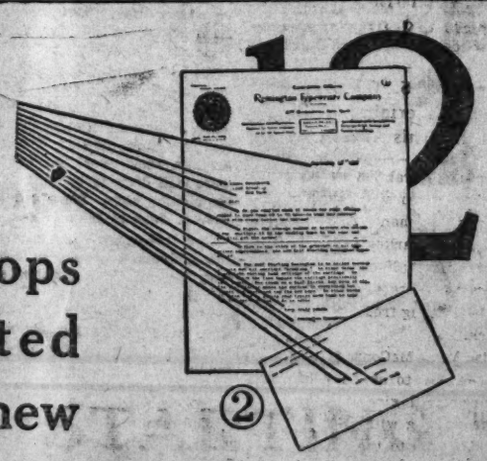

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Lloyd George Makes Plea For Increased Production

British Premier Urges Nation To Settle Down To Work and Meet Post-War Problems

(Reuter's Service)

London, October 16.—Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Sheffield, made an eloquent appeal to the nation to settle down to work in earnest and increase production.

The national debt before the war he said was 645 million pounds sterling, today it was nearly 8,000 millions. The whole nation had to bear heavier burdens than ever before. The laboring classes had higher wages, shorter hours and a better standard of living than ever before. They dreaded a return to prewar conditions.

There was only one mode of escape from those conditions; they must increase the national income by increasing national production. That was the urgent need of the day in this country, as well as in every other country.

Continuance of the war spirit, Lloyd George continued was fatal to industry. The worst was over and he could see symptoms even in the most desperate areas of coming peace. We must also have peace at home.

To secure production we must have everybody working with goodwill. To secure goodwill there must be confidence. Capital must have confidence that its enterprise will be fairly remunerated. Labor must feel confident that it will share the rewards of prosperity; feel that it is a real partner in business.

Referring to Germany Mr. Lloyd George said it was not the British habit to nag, harry, insult and trample down a beaten foe who acknowledged defeat. So long as Germany conforms to the conditions laid down in the terms of peace, we must give the enemy a fair chance to lead a decent, peaceable, honorable existence. This was to the interest of the whole world, not merely Germany.

Mr. Lloyd George in conclusion urged the imperative need of a good understanding between capital and labor with regard to which the Government could do but little. The Premier also emphasised the necessity for the greater industrial use of machinery and of electricity.

WELCOMED IN SHEFFIELD

London, October 16.—Mr. Lloyd George received the freedom of Sheffield today. In the course of a speech he mentioned that Sheffield produced 90 percent of the steel of Great Britain's war requirements.

If the battered shield of Prussian militarism lay rusted and rent on the ground, he said, one would find on it the dent of Sheffield steel. The Premier sympathetically referred to President Wilson's illness which he described as a serious blow to the peace of the world and the cause of humanity. The Premier is delivering an address tonight.

TELLS NATION'S NEEDS

London, October 17.—The Prime Minister speaking at Hadfields Works at Sheffield today emphasised the point that there was equal necessity for exercising economy and increasing production. The test question by which the Government would stand or fall he said, was whether in viewing matters broadly the Government could do more to save the temporary expenditure which marked the transition from war to peace, without imperiling greater and more permanent interests. Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that permanent expenditure must remain far higher than before the war owing to increased interest and amortisation and to pay those increases all forms of state service, such as the bread subsidy, must soon disappear.

Mr. Lloyd George went on to say that the delay in signing Peace with Turkey was to be attributed to the fact that it was not known whether America was going to share the burdens of civilisation outside the United States. He was rather pleased that Americans had been brought face to face with this, because some Americans used to accuse "the great grabbing British Empire" of getting a piece of land at every available opportunity.

BRITAIN'S BIG TASK

He thought that Americans now realised that Great Britain was undertaking a great civilising duty at a great cost to ourselves. It was a task and a mission which Providence had sent us and which we were discharging in various parts of the world and we begged the men of our kith and kin in America to join in that task, otherwise he did not know what was going to happen to parts of the Turkish Empire

Neither we nor France, Mr. Lloyd George said, could undertake it all. People who had been living in the shadow of a great tyranny for centuries were appealing with uplifted hands to America to come and help protect them and he hoped the appeal would not be in vain. We were undertaking a similar responsibility ourselves, and we found we were approaching the limit of our strength, and it would be unwise for us to go any further. It would be the height of unwisdom, he said, for us to disarm until the Turkish problem was settled. It was vital to the British Empire and the world that it should be settled properly and promptly.

The Prime Minister announced that by December 31, 98 percent of the conscripted soldiers would have been returned to their homes and by the time the Conscript Act expired, there would not be a single conscript who had not been returned to his home.

Alluding to criticism of the Government, Mr. Lloyd George in conclusion quoted the oftseen roadway notice "Please slacken reins ascending the hill." He wished they would treat Ministers as they treated horses. When the Government was going up hill there were men pulling and prodding, he said. Let them slacken reins. The burden was heavy and the road steep. It needed all the muscle, brain and inspiration that could be obtained from one's fellowmen and from above to enable one to keep up and carry the weight.

General Sir John Seely, the Air Minister, also speaking at Sheffield, said. "We cannot conquer the air, unless we and America go into partnership to do it."

MR. SAMMONS GUEST AT WOMAN'S CLUB TODAY

Retiring U. S. Consul-General To Be Entertained At Meeting This Afternoon

Consul-General Thomas Sammons will be the guest of honor at the American Woman's Club this afternoon at the Carlton Cafe. Tea will be served at 4:30 o'clock, a musical program will start at five and there will be dancing from six until seven o'clock.

Miss Mary McConnell and Mr. A. G. Loehr are to sing and Mr. A. Q. Adamson will give a recitation.

The meeting will be in the nature of a farewell to the United States Consul General who is to leave for Melbourne in two weeks. Members will be allowed to bring two guests.

Timely Discovery Prevents Bad Fire

Blaze At Kawakati Shop Seen By Sergt. Ganley Before Damage Is Done

When Police Sergeant M. Ganley strolled past the Kawakati electrical supply shop, 113 Szechuen Road, shortly after nine o'clock last evening his eye caught the reflection of a glare of light from the store. With no waste of time he sent in an alarm to the Soochow Road substation.

The blaze was found in some packing cases at the rear. Little damage was done as a line of hose was quickly playing on the fire. Above was a godown filled with goods but the fire did not break through because of the timely discovery by Sergt. Ganley.

MANUFACTURERS IN U.S. HEAR TRADE EXPERTS

Competition To Be Expected From Great Britain, France And Japan

(Reuter's Service)

New York, October 17.—At the Convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association held here, foreign trade experts asserted that there were great opportunities for American trade expansion in Russia, Siberia, the Balkans and the Near East, but that the strongest competition was expected from Great Britain, France and Japan.

Enemy Regulation Revoked By Chinese

Settlement And French Authorities Still Enforcing Registration Rules

Although Shanghai Municipal authorities have taken no action on the question of the continuation of daily registration that has been required of German and Austrian subjects, General Lu Yung-hsiang, Shanghai Defense Commissioner, yesterday issued orders cancelling all such regulations within his jurisdiction.

German and Austrian citizens residing in Shanghai outside the Settlement and French Concession need not report to Chinese authorities except in cases where they contemplate a change in residence, says the Governor in his official announcement.

News Brevities

The Shanghai Philatelic Society meets today in the Royal Asiatic Society room, 5 Museum Road, at 5:30 p.m.

* * *

Preparing for the construction of a fire-proof brick and steel vault, the offices of the clerk of the U.S. Court have been moved from their usual quarters to a room across the hall.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur H. Allen, wife of the deputy postal commissioner at Newchwang, is here visiting her sister-in-law, Miss Ethel M. Allen. Mrs. J. B. Sawyer has left to join her husband, the American Vice-Consul, on his vacation in Peking. They are expected to return in about ten days.

* * *

Mr. Paul Page Whitham, American trade commissioner, and his wife left yesterday for Manila on the Empress of Russia.

* * *

Messrs. Carl Crow and W. B. Hart left yesterday for Manila.

* * *

Among the passengers on the steamer Shuntien for Weihaiwei was Lieutenant E. R. Sears; among those for Tientsin were Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Kurt, Mr. M. Dyer and Mr. C. A. Peel.

* * *

The steamer Kutwo which sailed at midnight had among other passengers, Mrs. George for Wuhu, and for Hankow, the Rev. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Coxon, Mrs. Steward and Mr. A. E. Marker.

* * *

On board the steamer Peleus, which sailed yesterday afternoon for Europe, were Messrs. W. H. F. Whittuck, C. McDougall, I. Callendar, J. Matthews, and J. A. Agnew, all for London.

* * *

Announcement is made by the China Mail Steamship Company's office here that cable advices from the steamer Nanking state that that vessel, which has been delayed by labor troubles, will leave Shanghai on November 8 for San Francisco and will call at Yokohama.

* * *

On the steamer Chikugo Maru, which sails this morning for Japan, among other passengers are Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgibbon and Mr. H. E. Murray, American deputy postal agent. Mr. Murray leaves on a three months' vacation.

* * *

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Japan on the steamer Takeshima Maru were Miss A. Reston and Messrs. J. L. Bojeson and C. Johnstone.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Harris and child and Mr. and Mrs. Bidwell and children arrived from Chinwantao.

* * *

The Children's Refuge, 17 Brenan Road, will be opened to visitors on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays only. Those desiring to place their orders for knitted garments, rugs and other articles are requested to do so on these days.

* * *

The first meeting of the Church of England Men's Society will be held at the Church House this evening at nine o'clock.

* * *

The sixth annual general meeting of the Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd., will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

* * *

The Shanghai Football Club will hold its annual general meeting at the Shanghai Rowing Club this afternoon at six o'clock.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Ladies' Golf Club will be held tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

* * *

"Greek and Chinese Art Ideals" will be the subject of a lecture to be given by Dr. Arthur Stanley, municipal health officer, Thursday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at the Royal Asiatic Society.

* * *

Over 1,500 painters, 200 brass workers and 200 zinc workers went on strike yesterday after employers had failed to grant demands for requested increases of from ten to 40 percent. The strikes are confined to Nantao and Chapei and have had little effect in the Settlement.

* * *

Sergeant W. T. Bartlett, who resigns from the police force after seven years of service, was the recipient of numerous souvenirs, tokens of his comrades' appreciation, at a little ceremony, held Sunday evening at the Harbin Road station. Sergeant Curtin made the presentation. Sergeant C. W. Morgan also spoke a few words of esteem for the retiring sergeant.

CHINA'S CONTRIBUTION TO WAR WORK STATED

Report Of Campaign Latter Part Of Last Year Is Issued At Peking

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, October 16.—The final report of the honorary treasurer of the United War Work Campaign, which was held in this country in November and December of last year, is now to hand and shows that China contributed $1,587,730.21 for behind-the-line and after-the-war relief work in France, Belgium and elsewhere in Europe.

Of this amount, which is over three times as much as was asked or expected of China, Tientsin contributed almost $360,000, and heads the list of Chinese cities. Nanking comes second with just over $306,000, and Peking, with roughly $270,000 is third. Other Chinese cities to give over $100,000 to the United War Work Drive are Harbin, Hankow, Tsinan and Hangchow. Shanghai came close to the $100,000 mark, while, Kirin, Kaifengfu, Mukden, and Nanchang all subscribed from $15,000 to $30,000.

The total overhead expenses of conducting the campaign and keeping its accounts were only $2,445.75, thus leaving a balance of just over $1,585,000 free for relief work. This latter amount realised G.$1,369,604.13, all of which has been transmitted to the headquarters of the United War Work Committee at New York This money went to New York in thirteen instalments between November 30, 1918, and August 9, 1919.

In behalf of the United War Work Campaign Mr. Roger S. Greene has requested your correspondent to make public the committee's deep appreciation of and gratitude for the wonderful response which China made to its appeal. The committee wishes in particular to express its thanks to His Excellency the President of the Republic, the Cabinet Ministers, the Provincial Assemblies and the gentry and merchants of all parts of the country for the hearty support that they gave to the Campaign.

British Ship Losses In War Announced

Gross Tonnage Destroyed Is 7,759,000 And Vessels Lost Total 2,479

(Reuter's Service)

London, October 17.—The following detailed return of British merchant shipping losses during the war was issued last night. Total gross tonnage destroyed, 7,759,000. Number of vessels lost 2,479, number of lives lost, 14,287. Submarines were almost entirely responsible for the losses.

Turkish Nationalists Support Government

(American Press Wireless)

London, October 16.—The Turkish nationalists have agreed to support the existing government of their country, according to official reports received today.

LAWN BOWLS DINNER

Members of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association will hold their annual dinner on Saturday, November 15, at the Shanghai Club. Reservations are to be made with the secretary, Mr. P. W. Ephgrave.

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Strife Between Americans And Japanese In Siberia Due To Tokio's Deceptions

Agreement With United States Fixing Number Of Troops To Be Sent Into Country Is Flagrantly Broken By Nipponese

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, October 16.—The recent difficulties over Inter-Allied management of the Trans-Siberian and Chinese Eastern Railways, which have led to renewed discussions by the Allied representatives at Vladivostok regarding the future management of these lines, are generally understood here to be due to the differing interpretations given by Japan and the United States to their agreement providing for joint action in Siberia.

According to the terms of this agreement, each country was to put not more 7,000 men into Siberia and later, when it was found that the limitation of the Japanese and American expeditionary forces to this exact number would impair their efficiency by the necessary breaking up of tactical units, the two governments mutually agreed that each could send to Siberia whatever complete tactical unit made for the greatest military efficiency and at the same time did not exceed too greatly the previously stipulated number of men. The tactical unit decided upon by the Japanese Army and not objected to by the United States was the division and a Japanese division musters from 15,000 to 20,000 men, depending upon whether or not it is up to war strength.

SENDS THREE DIVISIONS

The Japanese, however, put three divisions into Siberia without informing the United States of the action, and this led to informal protests on the part of the United States. Last Winter some of the Japanese troops were withdrawn by way of Manchuria and Dalny, but at no time did Japan have less than two divisions in Siberia and an equal number of troops in Manchuria. The Japanese forces in Korea were, moreover, reinforced to far beyond their mormal strength, so that Japan was in a position to throw from 100,000 to 125,000 men into Siberia within two or three days of any decision that she might have taken to do so.

The United States, on the other hand, did not take the division as her tactical unit for the expeditionary force in Siberia. Her total troops, including officers and all branches of the service, have never exceeded 9,000 men, and her forces at present on Siberian soil number exactly 8,400 officers and men. The 7,000 men originally agreed upon with Japan were exceeded, but they were exceeded only by such numbers as were necessary for the addition of such detachments as would make a force of 7,000 men an efficient tactical unit.

JAPAN VIOLATES AGREEMENT

The differences thus created were brought to a head when the Japanese some weeks ago sent a third division to Siberia for the ostensible purpose of relieving one of the two divisions already there. Only certain detachments of this latter division have, however, returned to Japan, the greater part of its units being still on Siberian soil and with every apparent intention of remaining there.

Thus Japan has at the present moment from two and one half to three divisions in Siberia instead of the one division provided for by the "one tactical unit" agreement with the United States.

The friction created by the open violation by the Japanese of their explicit agreements with the United States has been increased by the fact that Japanese troops have been stationed along parts of the railway assigned to the troops of other powers, and this is particularly the case in the zone of the Chinese Eastern Railway, assigned to the Chinese for policing purposes, and of that part of the Trans-Siberian Line in the vicinity of Verchne-Udinsk, where the Americans are policing the line. The presence of the Japanese in these zones and their interference in the management of the line has led to friction with both the Chinese and American forces there, besides resulting in the hampering of the proper administration of the railway.

ACTS OF TREACHERY

There have furthermore been numerous difficulties with the Japanese detachment commanders because of their policy of always backing the local horse instead of working along lines designed for the benefit of all of Siberia with the Allied Forces there. The Japanese have, both officially and unofficially, given moral and material assistance to Generals Semenoff and Kalmikoff at times when it was to the disadvantage of Allied and Russian policy for them to do so, and when their own leaders in Japan and in Vladivostok knew that the Allied and Russian cause would suffer from such acts.

Hence it is believed here that the Japanese will have to make important modifications of their all-pervasive and aggressive policy in Siberia provided that friction is to cease and that they themselves desire continued co-operation in Siberia rather than the withdrawal of all the Allied Forces from that country. The hope, and in some quarters the belief, is expressed here that Japan will enter the present discussions in an open-minded and conciliatory spirit and with a view to maintaining Allied co-operation in support of Kolchak. This sentiment is particularly strong in Russian circles, where the further support of the Allies in Siberia is much desired. In all quarters, however, the hope is greater than the belief, as far as Japan's attitude is concerned and this feeling is strengthened by the fact that Japan's government-controlled press has of late been launching bitter attacks against the American policy in Siberia and has urged the Tokio Government to send as many troops as it deems necessary to that country, regardless of an expression of American opinion against such action.

Evacuation Of Petrograd By Bolshevists Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

vism, long forecasted, seems to be at length rapidly approaching.

It is authoritatively pointed out that General Yudenitch is in close working touch with the Allied representatives, General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak.

All three leaders have consistently rejected overtures from Germany. General Yudenitch has issued a communique yesterday, confirming the capture of 1,000 prisoners, an armored train, and the staff of an artillery brigade in the operations preceding the capture of Volossova. The communique adds that a Bolshevist brigade has been wiped out in the direction of Luga.

With the object of driving the Bolshevists from the Baltic, another offensive has been opened northwards by a main drive, the immediate objective of which is Gatchina.

It is announced from Helsingfors that the Northwest Russian Minister of Commerce has arrived there, with a view to obtaining Finnish goods needed for Petrograd when it is reoccupied.

A Copenhagen telegram from Reval dated October 15, states that the army of General Yudenitch has reached Gatchina and that the army of Admiral Kolchak is again moving, though his offensive has yet to develop, while an Archanged communique dated October 15, chronicles activity on the part of the North Russians, who have captured fortified positions along the railway, in the direction of Onega, inflicting heavy losses on the Bolshevists.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Omsk, Oct. 18.—A Moscow wireless message states that in view of the present grave situation of the Soviet Republic, the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet has decided to celebrate the annual October anniversary of the Soviet Republic "quietly and without the usual ceremony."

Another Moscow wireless states that the Bolshevists have occupied Kief and that the Volunteer Army assisted by four tanks, is fiercely attacking the Reds in the direction of Fastov.

SITUATION IN BALTIC

London, October 16.—The situation in the Baltic States is authoritatively explained as follows. The Baltic States, Esthonia, Lithuania and Latvia which are fighting the Bolshevists have been treacherously attacked in the rear by a Russo-German force led by Colonel Bermondt who is impudently and without any foundation asserting that he is acting only in self-defense and that he is representing the so-called Russian Government whereas he is really a mere adventurer who has received and probably is still receiving the support of the German army in Latvia under General von der Goltz, who has used every excuse to keep his troops in the country long after their withdrawal had been demanded by the Entente and ordered by the German Government. Gen. von der Goltz permitted and indeed encouraged large numbers of his men to enlist in the new Russo-German army.

The other parties concerned are the German Government which is bound to comply with the Ententes' demands for the withdrawal of its troops in the Baltic States but which has consistently evaded its responsibilities and the Northwest Russian Government in which General Yudenitch is Minister of War and for which the Russian elements in Bermondt's army were originally recruited but which does not sympathise in the least with the present action of that army and has dismissed Bermondt from its service.

The Allies' policy has always been to prevent the Baltic States from being overrun by Bolshevists or Germans and with that object to get von der Goltz and his Germans out of the country.

The present situation may roughly be summed up as follows: The Germans and Russians have overrun Latvia as far as the line from the mouth of the Dvina to Mitau and Shavli, but they have failed to take Riga or decisively defeat the Lettish army. Their first surprise attack has therefore failed and as Bermondt is now disowned by everybody and has been outlawed by Gen Yudenitch who is Admiral Kolchak's representative, the Lettish Government hopes with the assistance of Esthonia and Lithuania and the good will of the Entente to recover all they have lost and liquidate the German menace for ever.

DENIKIN ADVANCING

London, October 16.—The latest authoritative news regarding South Russia shows that General Denikin's extreme left has taken Chernigoff and is advancing northward along the eastern Dnieper towards Gomel.

His right centre has crossed the Don on a 200-mile front from Voronezh to 80 miles northwest of Tsaritsin, driving back the Bolsheviki everywhere to the northeast and north.

In East Russia, owing to the demands of other fronts, the Bolsheviki have been reduced to a strict defensive on a line behind the Tobol line.

A telegram from Omsk of the 14th instant states that the Bolsheviki are retreating along the whole front taking away all the population betwcen the ages of 16 and 50 together with cattle.

A Bolshevik wireless message expresses indignation that the plebiscite of Moscow workers resulted in a majority against the Soviet and for Kolchak. The council of peoples commissaries has replied by declaring Kolchak and his supporters outlaws and ordering the arrest of all his Allies in Siberia.

WITH ARMY AT KIEV

(American Press Wireless)

Kiev, Russia, Via Constantinople, October 17.—Captain Joseph Alkine of the Red Cross was the first American to enter Kiev after the flight of the Bolshevists. Captain Alkine was conducting a train of medical supplies to the hospitals of the volunteer army when he heard of the deplorable plight of the military and civilian physicians in Kiev. He commandeered a locomotive and arrived at the city four hours after the first unit of Denekin's forces arrived.

Denekin later sent General Berg to decorate Captain Alkine with the Cross of Warsaw.

Captain B. F. Bigelow, Princeton '19, of the American Red Cross is in command of a company of two hundred fifty Polish soldiers detailed from the Polish army as a guard for the warehouses containing supplies of the American Red Cross, to drive auto convoys, and to help convey supplies from the central stations to the field units of the Red Cross.

The service of supplies of the Red Cross is organised along the lines of the service of supplies of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Captain Bigelow is directing the Polish service assisted by American sergeants who have charge of the different departments such as the guards of headquarters, field units, movement of supplies, and convoys. The sergeants are all ex-doughboys of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, some of Polish parentage, who decided to go to Poland after the American troops left France. None of the soldiers under them speak English.

London, October 16.—The Times correspondent on the Eastern Front telegraphing on October 12 reports that on October 12, the Red Army in Eastern Turkestan has been surrounded, and compelled to surrender unconditionally. The prisoners captured number 33,000.

REPORT FROM OMSK

Omsk, Oct. 18.—The following communique has been issued here by General headquarters:

"In the region of Semirechie, besides the booty mentioned in the previous communique, we captured the colors of three regiments, 6 guns, 17 machine-guns, poison gas apparatus and a great quantity of gas masks. We also captured two infantry regiments and 11 cavalry regiments. Two of these regiments expressed a desire to serve in our army. They were allowed to join our forces on the spot and greatly contributed to the final success of the fight. The commander of Bolshevist forces in this region, Tuzov, has been taken prisoner."

An assembly of the Buriats has been convoked in Irkutsk to organise volunteer detachments of the Buriats.

Kaiser Took 650,000 Marks With Him When He Fled

Berlin, September 5.—The total amount of cash former Emperor William had on his person when he fled to Holland was 650,000 marks, according to a statement made today by Dr. Albert O. W. Suedekum, Prussian Minister of Finance.

Dr. Suedekum also declared that a careful investigation had failed to indicate that the former German imperial family has capital "planted" abroad. The Minister added that he expected shortly to announce a proposed plan of settlement of the Hohenzollern family's financial affairs and that this would not be dictated "by pettiness or malice" and would not call forth justified criticism.

The report of the special commission appointed by the first revolutionary Government to make an inventory of the imperial family's private property has been completed but not published, nor has the Minister recommended to the Cabinet the mode of settlement or the amount to be paid.

LEAGUE MAY ADJUST SHANTUNG QUESTION

Various Views Are Expressed, On Report Circulated In Paris

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, October 17.—Reports are being circulated that the Shantung question will be decided by the League of Nations. Chinese official circles point out, however, that all nations will probably enter the League on the understanding that the status quo in each country must not be attacked by the League, that all territory possessed by a country when it enters the League will be excluded from interference with by the League on the grounds that such questions are internal affairs. that questions such as the future of India, Egypt, the Philippines, Manchuria, Korea and Shantung, will have to be settled by the country exercising authority there, and that China must make her case good before entering the League, either by a recognised protest or the securing of adequate guarantees.

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, October 15.—In the course of his speech in the Senate, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge charged Japan with breaking her pledges in regard to China and Korea, and violating the policy of the open door, and destroying foreign commerce in Manchuria and Korea.

He asserted that all Japan's promises relative to the return of Shantung were marked by one vital omission, namely the definite date of withdrawal. He declared that Japan was steeped in German ideas, and would ultimately use the man power of China militarily and threaten Europe.

He declared that the Shantung award was morally indefensible and urged the adoption of the amendments to the peace treat returning German rights in Shantung to China instead of Japan.

Peking, October 18.—Mr. Liang Chi-chao has informed his friends in Peking that he intends to start for China as soon as the Shantung questions have been settled in the American Senate.

He intends to start an international magazine, in the interests of the League of Nations, with the assistance of Mr. Carbon Chang.

WANCHINHSIEN INVADED BY JAPANESE POLICE

Report Of Act Of Aggression Is Made To Peking By Tuchun

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, October 17.—The Kung Yen Pao says that the Government has received a telegram from Tuchun Pao Kwei-ching saying that a large number of armed Japanese policemen had invaded Wanchinhsien, "taking free action under the pretense of searching Korean residents in that locality."

Tuchun Pao requested the Government to lodge a strong protest with the Japanese Legation.

Threatening Letters And Cigarette Tins Cause Bomb Scare

Anonymous threatening letters followed by delivery of two suspicious looking cigarette tins gave material for a first class bomb scare on Chapoo Road yesterday.

The proprietor of a tobacco shop, after a cursory examination, hurried with them to the Hongkew police station. One tin was found stuffed with olly rags, the other with coal dust and a yellow non-explosive powder. Some thing resembling a fuse was found in the latter.

The tobacconist stated that he had been having litigation in the court in the Chinese city and that he had received several threatening letters.

Protest Of Germans Is Sent To Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

That China should issue a declaration to the powers regarding Shantung, before the opening of the conference of the League of Nations. The paper adds that the Government favors the first suggestion but thinks the second not necessary now, as the opening of the conference may be very remote.

Details Of Peace Treaty Are Being Worked Out

(American News Service)

Peking, October 18.—American Wireless from Lyons:—

Paris, October 17.—The delay in the formal ceremonial of depositing the ratifications of the Peace Treaty with Germany in the French Foreign Office, making the Treaty effective, is due to the fact that many details connected with the working of the Treaty have not yet been worked out and it will probably require several days' work by experts of the various sub-commissions of the Peace Conference to draw them up, according to American official circles.

The provisions of the Treaty are such as call for immediate action on many matters. Therefore, in their discussions relating to the Treaty the Sub-Council decided that it would be wiser to have everything completely arranged in advance so that there will be no hitch when the Treaty becomes effective. It is expected that this will all be done within the next few days and the formal ceremonial will probably take place in the middle or at the end of next week.

With the approaching effectiveness of the Treaty, the question of the trial of the ex-Kaiser is again causing speculation in official circles, although the members of the Sub-Council declare that there has recently been no discussion concerning the ex-Kaiser, it being understood that the Treaty is sufficiently explicit. When the time comes, the committee having charge of war responsibilities will present the necessary document calling upon Holland to surrender the ex-Kaiser. If Holland refuses the question will be put before the Foreign Offices of the Powers which ratified the Treaty or will be passed on to the League of Nations which by that time will be organised.

The Peace Conference will probably end within thirty or forty days when the Peace Treaty will have become effective. Virtually all that remains for the Conference, except Turkish affairs, will be the signing. The Treaty will probably be signed within a couple of weeks. The Hungarian Treaty is ready and the Conference is only awaiting the establishment of a responsible Government with which it can deal. In this connection, Sir George Clarke is going to Budapest in a few days with instructions, it is understood, to try to clear up the situation. In any event, if there should be further delay regarding Hungary after the signing of the Bulgarian Treaty, it is likely that Mr. Polk and the other delegates will pack up and go home, leaving the rest to the Ambassador in Paris.

There is a feeling that the Italian problem will be straightened out since Signor Titonni is back. Mr. Polk has not yet seen Signor Tittoni or heard anything concerning the reported new compromise proposition. Although Signor Tittoni arrived yesterday he did not attend the meeting of the Sub-Council yesterday, but he is expected to attend tomorrow's meeting when he may sound the other members regarding the proposed solution. American official circles, however, insist that they do not see how any serious negotiations can be undertaken or decisions reached until d'Annunzio is ousted from Fiume.

The work of organising the various permanent commissions growing out of the Treaty with Germany, which will begin to function as soon as the Treaty becomes effective is now understood to be virtually completed by the French, British and Italians. The Americans are not participating because of the Senate's delay with regard to the Treaty, but the American delegates may do so as long as the Conference remains in session. America has representatives watching what is going on although they have no voice in the proceedings.

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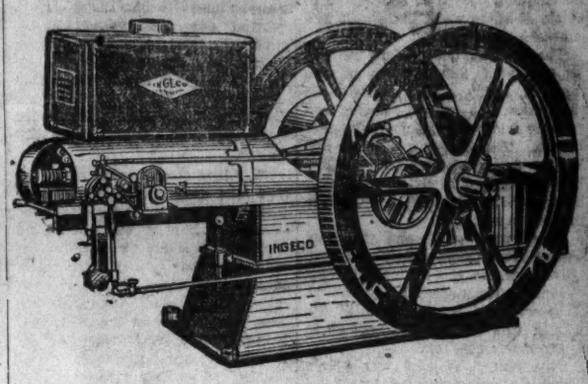

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Far East Trade Attracts American Business Man, Says Mr. J. Harold Dollar

Manufacturers In U.S. Anxious To Learn Of China Market; Government Settles Shipping Problem; Dollar Company Plans Big Building Here

"American business men are alive to business possibilities in China, are making every effort to trade intelligently with the Far East and are sending men to investigate as fast as transportation conditions allow," said Mr. J. Harold Dollar, president of the American Chamber of Commerce who returned to Shanghai yesterday on the Empress of Russia after a trip through the United States. Mr. Dollar returns as vice-president of the Robert Dollar Company.

Expansion plans of the Robert Dollar Company, which include a seven-story office building for Shanghai, building of godowns and extension of wharfage capacity at Pootung, a line between New York and the Far East and an increase in the number of ships operating between the Far East and the West coast of America were announced by Mr. Dollar.

The new office building will have a frontage of 150 feet on Canton Road, the Company having purchased the lot adjoining the Union Building some months ago. The building will extend 80 feet from the street. Plans are being completed in New York and all preliminary drawings had been made before Mr. Dollar left. It will be a steel frame structure of reinforced concrete with a granite front and will be entirely American. The building will be the last word in modern construction. The Robert Dollar Company offices are to be housed on the top floor and the plans show a roof garden tea room for use of the employes of the firm. Offices on the other floors will be let.

At Pootung an up-to-date freight terminal will be built. A two-story godown of reinforced concrete, 80 by 200 feet, and a steel frame structure of one story and the same dimensions are to be erected. The present wharf will be extended 450 feet doubling the present wharfage capacity.

The New York line of the Company will have two new steamers, the Grace Dollar and M. S. Dollar running from Singapore to New York via Far Eastern ports, San Francisco and the Panama Canal. The new steamers are driven by twin screws, the M. S. Dollar, a 15,500 tonner, being capable of 14 knots speed. The Grace Dollar is of 11,000 tons with a speed of 11 knots. The M. S. Dollar is now on the way to Tsingtao from London with Chinese coolies.

The Company plans building four 14,000-ton steamers to run between Vancouver, Seattle, China, Japan and the Philippines, Mr. Dollar said. Contracts for these ships will be let in January. Each will probably be equipped to carry at least 125 passengers.

Four steamers, the West Hepburn, West Harts, West Ira and a 10,000-ton steamer to replace the Cadaretta, have been allotted to the Dollar Company by the United States Shipping Board. These will run between San Francisco and Manila with Shanghai as a port of call.

The allocation of freighters for Pacific trade has been completed by the United States Shipping Board as there are now sufficient steamers to care for the trade, Mr. Dollar said.

PASSENGER SHIPS

"The Shipping Board has announced that it will shortly allot passenger ships to lines operating on the Pacific," he said. "Within four months the movement of troops will have been completed and then the American Government must settle the 'ton for ton' program with the Allies. With this completed and German ships allocated, passenger steamers will be sent to the Pacific."

From Coast to Coast, American business men are enthusiastic about the Far East, Mr. Dollar said. He received inquiries from all parts of the country from heads of big firms who are seeking a market for American goods. In practically every industry production capacity was doubled to meet war needs and manufacturers are now prepared to engage in overseas trade.

"The American business men and the attention of the entire American nation have been directed to China because of the Shantung question," said Mr. Dollar.

The American School campaign in the United States has been successful and particularly in New York enthusiasm is being manifested in the drive for funds. Mr. Dollar said that if Shanghai can raise its quota, there is no question about the amount to be secured in the United States.

LABOR PROBLEM HOPEFUL

Discussing the labor situation in the United States Mr. Dollar said that employers and workers are gradually approaching a solution. There will be an adjustment that will be satisfactory to both elements and which will relieve much of the present misunderstanding, he said. A movement has been started on the West Coast to effect a combination of capital and labor so that American trade to the Far East may not be retarded, he said.

"Hundreds of American business men are coming to the Far East, some to study conditions and others to establish connections," said Mr. Dollar. "The manufacturer and merchant in the United States is desirous of entering the China market."

HELP BELGIUM WORK, MERCIER'S MESSAGE

Raw Materials And Machinery What His Country Wants Most From America

Baltimore, September 11.—Cardinal Mercier, in the blue room of the home of Cardinal Gibbons, talked today of Belgium and America and their future relations. The audience was granted after a day full of activity, which included a trip to the home of Wilbur Miller, in the Worthington Valley, where, with Cardinal Gibbons, and a group of clergymen he was the guest at a dinner; an informal reception also was held for him at Cardinal Gibbons's home.

The Belgian primate made an appeal to the press to exercise its influence in acquainting the American people with the vital needs of his country so that it might rehabilitate itself.

"My people appreciate America's wonderful generosity," he said, "but now that peace is at hand we are anxious to get back to work and become self-sustaining. Our direct need is machinery. We do not ask for fabricated material; we need and want raw material, and machinary with which to fabricate it. Tell America this."

The Cardinal discussed many subjects, warmly lauded President Wilson, and suggested the organisation of local commissions throughout the country for a survey of Belgium's needs and for facilitating exports for reconstruction in every field of industry.

Want to Work

"We want work," the Cardinal continued. "We are not fighting now in the sense of warfare, but are making a more wonderful fight for rehibilitation. We want to work out our own problems and the help we get now must be industrial. Our manufacturing centers were destroyed scientifically and completely by the invaders. We have no material to fabricate, and likewise we have no machinery with which to fabricate it if we possessed it.

"There is our immediate problem. We look to America to help us solve it.

"Our universities that were not destroyed, are crippled. We have not sufficient technological schools, not sufficient industrial schools. Our wheels of manufacture have ceased turning. We are paralysed industrially and therefore commercially, so far as exports are concerned. I feel assured that the enterprise of American commissions will become immediately alive to the urgency of the situation, and will aid us in a business sense, with that same good will and same promptness that were so marvelously demonstrated during the war."

In answer to a question as to whether Belgium was planning to re-establish relationship with Germany, he said, after a slight hesitancy, "We are at peace again. Relations will be re-established everywhere."

"But will you forgive Germany?"

"My people are not vindictive. They may forgive, but, naturally, they cannot forget the oppression of the invader. It is not easily forgotten when one moves about in ruins which are everywhere around Louvain and others of my beloved cities.

"Relations, of course, will be re-established, but our treating with them will be prudent, and I hope America will be prudent also.

"Spiritually, of course, we must adapt ourselves to present conditions," he continued. "The church and all Christianity has its mission. We upon the earth are brothers. The church teaches us to love one another. We should be opposing Christ's principles were we to evade this law. But the process will be slow; human nature is to be considered. There is time for moralising after we have been restored to our original condition.

America Was Savior

"The law of God was violated by our enemies. I firmly believed, before America came to our support, that God could not allow such injustices as were visited upon my land and people to go unchastened. I told them not to lose heart, during those distressing days. My king and the beloved queen went among them and heartened them when the future indeed looked black. But beyond the horizon, I saw the light of America rising. Your land of beautiful ideals was looming on the horrible picture of destruction and torture. I had expected it.

"The picture of Belgium under the yoke, menaced constantly by the drawn sword, moved your great statesmen. Then came your heroic soldiers—and righteous chastisement.

"We knew God would not forsake us. We knew the hand of America would strike in our behalf. And our faith, our supreme faith, which held us intact during the darkest hours of oppression, was not shaken."

The Cardinal paused much moved. He said that he understood the League of Nations subject to be one on which the country was divided, and therefore did not feel it the proper thing to make any comment. In fact, he would not allow himself to be quoted on things political.

But replying to a question, he said that radicalism had been kept at a minimum in Belgium, that the Government had remained intact, that dissatisfaction was not evident anywhere, though there were Bolshevist missionaries about—all this, because of the intense love of the people for their heroic King and Queen. Someone added, "and, of course, yourself."

He said that the University of Louvain would be restored, and likewise his own palace at Malines, when the material was forthcoming. The educational facilities were being stimulated, he said, by friendly foreign institutions, but added that many priceless libraries had been destroyed, along with relics and treasures, during the German pillage.

He would not venture a prophecy as to the period of time required for the restoration of his country, but suggested that it depended mainly on the United States.

During the informal reception at Cardinal Gibbons's home today the Rev. Dr. William Rosenau, rabbi of Eutaw Street Temple, was among those to greet Cardinal Mercier, and the greeting was given in the Hebrew language. Much to every one's surprise and delight, the Belgian primate replied to the greetings in Hebrew.

BRINGING RUSSIANS AWAY

Men, Women, and Children Being Taken from North

London, September 11, (Associated Press.)—Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, in a statement issued today, denies that there has been any change in the British policy to evacuate North Russia.

Evacuation, however, has been retarded owing to the necessity of bringing away many Russians, who are in danger of their lives, as well as women and children.

Mr. Churchill admits that it will be impossible to effect a junction with Admiral Kolchak before Winter. He denies that British troops are employed, or that the British Government has accepted any responsibility in operations against Petrograd.

Mr. Churchill's statement was issued in reply to criticisms and disclosures concerning the Government policy in Russia. He declares that the decisions on which the policy of evacuation is based are irrevocable, General Sir Henry S. Rawlinson having full discretionary power as to the time and method of the evacuation.

The Secretary dilates on the peculiar complexity and difficulty of the problem of extricating the British forces, which involves evacuation by sea of considerable numbers of Russians compromised by helping the British, who might otherwise find themselves exposed to Bolshevist vengeance.

He then explains that after the Government and General Staff first decided upon the evacuation of Murmansk and Archangel in February there seemed to be a prospect in the way of Kolchak's armies in Siberia effecting a junction with the North Russian troops, and General Ironside was instructed to prepare a plan facilitating a junction with the British. The Cabinet approved the plan, and, had it been possible to execute it, the British forces could have been evacuated without anxiety so far as the fate of the North Russian Government and army was concerned.

It was not the fault of the British, says the Secretary, that the plan failed. They were ready to advance along the Dvina to Kotlass with adequate forces to destroy the enemy's flotilla and base there. But instead of advancing Kolchak's armies retired hundreds of miles to the eastward, and no hope remains of effecting a junction with him before Winter. Hence there arose the necessity of sending Anglo-Franch reinforcements now on the spot.

Referring to the reports concerning the Baltic and Petrograd fronts, Mr. Churchill comments upon the unreliability of Bolshevist rumors about projected attacks by combinations of the Baltic States, and declines to clear up the doubts of the Bolsheviki at the expense of little, struggling States, but reiterates that no British troops were ever employed in this theater, and that the British Government always sedulously refused to accept any responsibility for the success or failure of any military operations there. Arms and munitions had been given to the Government as well as advice, but the Secretary adds, "On the clear understanding that we could not involve ourselves in that quarter. Of course the British Navy has prevented the Bolshevist fleet from raiding Baltic ports."

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21—Manhood; London.
21—Limboentjeng, Taytongroad, Sinkhonglane; Weltevreden.
21—Churtchint; Dairen.
26—Jay; London.
29—Louis Martel, Shanghai Life Insurance; Hongkong.
30—Affanassieff, Consulat Francais; Saigon.
30—Yoeboongeok, Pengkee; Swatow.

October:

5—Geo. Peristoridis, Leriou; Dairen.
6—Tamtunghing Szema Road, Powon Lane; Hongkong.
12—Mohamedealley, 22 Central Buildings; Hongkong.
14—Linshih Kung, 802 Manhauli; Hongkong.
15—Teckwoo; Macassar.
15—Eblock; London.
18—Limyautong, care Eastern or Oriental hotel; Bangkok.
18—Yipfung Pooshaka; Swatow.

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October:

2—Mr. Wm. K. Bixbay, Astor House; Osaka.
6—For Zoobarev Grosse, Russian Consul; Wladiwostock.
6—Christe, Palace; Hongkong.
8—Meyerson, Astor House; Tokio
8—Lambuth Parker; Kobe.
9—Retransmitted from Kobe, Levensohn, American Consul; New York.
10—Tachibana, Hoyokan, Seward Road; Osaka.
10—Levin, Astor House; Yokohama.
12—Askenase, Astor House Hotel; Yokohama.
12—Vsevolojskij; Tchita.
12—Yeiko; Yokohama.
13—Kadimah; Irkutsk.
14—Brenchley, care Palace Hotel; Osaka.
14—Brenchley, care Astor Hotel; Osaka.
15—Mazet, Astor House; Wladiwostock.
16—Gebauer, Palace Hotel; Moji.
17—Wong, Oriental Hotel; Yokohama.
17—Urgeht, Rawsilkey; Osaka.
17—Bent; Yokohama.
17—Captain Nail; Nagasaki.
18—Ban; Tokio.

S.R.A. Monthly Circular

Mr. W. J. Monk (Chairman of the Committee) on the eve of his departure for home leave was presented with a souvenir by the Association in recognition of his past services in the Committee, Dr. S. A. Ransom will act as Chairman during his absence.

New members: V. P. Chang, W. D. Goodfellow, Ku Lai-sing, H. Marsdan, J. Matsumaga, W. Rankin, E. Robinson and C. Weber.

Rejoined members—W. Brand and A. C. Davis ("A" class) F. Gates ("B" class), G. B. Stormes ("C" class), and F. da Cruz ("D" class).

BRITISH .303 RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP

A. M. Collaco won the Gold Medal (second time) and also won the 1st and 1st and 2nd stages combined with a score of 317. R. I. Ito won the Silver medal with 303, C. Luthy won the Bronze medal with 302, W. J. Terrill 4th with 300 and H. W. Lambert 5th with 300. The winners of spoons were:—W. O. Lancaster 298, F. W. Shape 295, O. L. Ilbert 289, C. E. M. Thomson 284, W. G. Smith 284, W. T. Rose 278 and A. L. Mottu 276.

ARETHUSA CUP

This resulted in a win for K. McKelvie (Shai. Scottish Co.) with a good score of 96 points.

N.R.A. medal: This resulted in a win for F. W. Snape (Maritime Co.) with a fine score of 98 points.

The American Company Cup: The Committee tender their thanks to the following members forming the S.R.A. team: T. C. Britton, G. F. Ashley and H. Kodaira.

Benevolent Fund Shield: The third competition will be held on Friday, 31st inst. at 7 a.m. Range Bisley 400 (300 yards target will be used). The 1st and 2nd competitions were won by C. E. N. Thomson. The sum of $66.00 (two competitions) was donated to the Kings' Daughters Society.

October Monthly Competitions: These will be held on Friday, 31st inst. at 7 a.m. concurrently with the Benevolent Fund Shield Competition. Scoring shots 1 to 8 will count for the first competition and scoring shots 8 to 15 will count for the second competition.

"ALL-COMERS" RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP

This annual competition will be held on Sunday and Monday, December 7 and 8. Entrance fee will be $1.00. Rules and conditions for the competition will be issued shortly.

International Team (three men a side) Match: This competition will be held in December concurrently with the Shanghai All-Comers' Rifle Championship, First Stage. Ranges 300, 500 and 600 yards Bisley Position. Prize. Entrance fee will be $6 per team. Rules and conditions will be issued shortly.

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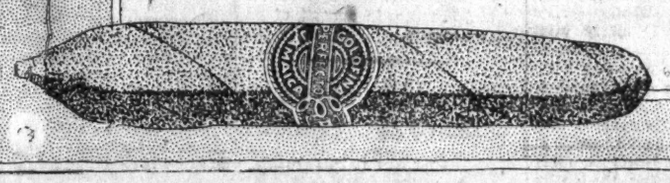

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American Museum Enrichea By Roy Chapman Andrews' Trip Into Outer Mongolia

He And Mrs. Andrews Back In Peking After Five Months Spent Hunting And Collecting On Great Mongolian Plateau

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, October 16.—Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, Curator of the American Museum of Natural History and leader of the Museum's Second Asiatic Expedition, who has just returned with Mrs. Andrews from a hunting and collecting trip of five months into Outer Mongolia, says that this Mongolian expedition has been his most successful in many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews left Kalgan, the starting point for the Great Mongolian Plateau, on May 19, traveling across the Gobi Desert by motor car with Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Coltman of the Mongolian Trading Company. They had with them two Chinese cooks and were equipped with rifles, ammunition, food, photographic supplies and the remaining paraphernalia of a hunting and exploring expedition sufficient for six months.

CROSSING OF DESERT

The ride across the Gobi Desert to Urga, the capital of Outer Mongolia, took seven days, in the course of which they had frequent opportunities to shoot antelope, which were found in herds within easy range of their car. On one occasion a wolf followed the motor together with the antelope, but started to run away as soon as he saw the rifles of its occupants. Mr. Andrews ordered the chauffeur to put on full speed and pursue the wolf, and after a short but exciting chase the animal was shot by a huntsman standing on the running board of the car as it travelled thirty-five miles an hour. On this trip, too, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews took a number of moving pictures of antelope from the car while it was running over thirty miles an hour, the antelope making forty miles, and sometimes more, with ease.

After a few days spent in Urga for the purpose of buying ponies and other local camping equipment, the Andrews party went out into the Mongolian plain to the West and Southwest on a six weeks' expedition after antelope and small game. In the course of its trip the party covered over a thousand miles on horseback at the rate of from thirty to forty miles a day. During the entire six weeks they saw only one person traveling on foot. Every man, woman and child in Outer Mongolia can ride a horse, and the people are sometimes sent to take part in races made fast to their horses.

THE SECOND EXPEDITION

On July 15, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews returned to Urga to assemble their specimens and refit for a second expedition, this time into the wild and uninhabited country towards the Siberian frontier to the north of Urga.

After establishing a base camp at which to leave their servants and the main part of their outfit, they started out for the deeply wooded northern mountains with their Mongolian hunters and an equipment consisting of one light tent, two sleeping bags and the absolutely necessary food and ammunition. They found the country heavily wooded and covered with masses of marvellously colored blue and green wild flowers, among them a species of the gentian. Both the flora and fauna were typically northern, in distinct contrast to the districts to the south and southwest of Urga, where they were typical of the Central Asian plain. The summer season in this northern district is short, as in Alaska, lasting only from May to late September; and, and, while the days were comfortably warm, the nights were cool enough for fur-lined sleeping bags. The winter temperature in this district, according to Mr. Andrews, drops as low as seventy degress Fahrenheit below zero.

GETS MANY SPECIMENS

In this district Mr. Andrews shot a number of moose, wild boar, elk, roebuck and wapiti, besides trapping numerous smaller mammals which were valuable scientifically. The party also shot one ptarmigan, its total bag of animals of all kinds during the northern expedition coming to one thousand mammals and one hundred birds.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews say that Mongolia has many charms, but that it also has many drawbacks. The Mongols are very likable and attractive on first acquaintance and have more charm than other Orientals, but they are independent and not susceptible to foreign influences. When they sell goods they never come down from the first price that they have named for their wares, no matter how ridiculously high this price may be. They have no idea of the market value of either their goods or their labor and would think nothing of charging $300 for a simple table and pair of chairs. Nor do they do kindnesses cheaply. On the way back to China from Urga Mr. Coltman had the bad luck to get his motor-car stuck in the mud. As he was unable to drive or pull it out, he called a number of Mongols to his assistance, but it took him three hours of bargaining to persuade these nomads to lend first aid in return for eight dollars. The first price had been $20; and it took them just two minutes to pull the car from the mud to dry land!

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews returned to Peking by the Chinese motor service from Urga to Kalgan and had an exciting time all the way. The Chinese chauffeurs, they say, drive recklessly and know little or nothing of their engines, very undesirable qualities for a chauffeur on a long journey across a rough and roadless country. On one occasion their car broke down in the middle of the Gobi Desert, and the driver, after looking at the engine, sat down in the sand and lighted a cigarette, preparing to wait until some one who knew enough about motors came to repair the damage, and the car finally got safely to Kalgan.

The second Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History will make two more expeditions into the interior of China before returning to the United States next February, and on both of these Mr. Andrews will be accompanied by Mr. Harry Caldwell, the American missionary, with whom he hunted tiger in Fukien Province in 1916. The first trip has already taken Messrs. Andrews and Caldwell into Inner Mongolia, where they will hunt big game, including various species of mountain sheep; and their second journey will be into Shensi Province in pursuit of the same animals.

Empress Steamers Bring 319 Persons

Russia And Japan Arrive From Vancouver; Hotel Problem Bothers

Over 300 passengers disembarked from the two Empresses here yesterday with the hotel accommodations practically all taken before they arrived. The Empress of Russia, dropping anchor at Woosung late Sunday night, sent 208 passengers to the city on tenders at 10 o'clock in the morning. The Empress of Japan arrived last evening with 111 more. The Empress of Russia sailed for Manila last night, while the Empress of Japan starts today for Hongkong, the tender leaving the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

Many people well known in Shanghai came on the two vessels, among them more local men returned from war service. These last include Mr. W. R. McBain, who is accompanied by his wife. Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Hay, who left Shanghai in 1915, was badly wounded in the second battle of the Somme and later went to the Chinese Labor battalion, and Mr. D. J. Donne of Andersen, Meyer and Company.

Among the others are Bishop and Mrs. Banister, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Robbins, Mr. J. Harold Dollar, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Dollar; Mr. E. C. Allen, manager of the Walk-Over Shoe Store; Mr. F. G. Boulen, of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Leonard and Miss N. B. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Carruthers, Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. M. Zankl, Mrs. T. H. Teesdale and children, Messrs. V. H. Bourne, Kent Orane, L. E. Fleming, R. L. Moeller, T. P. Moorehead, R. B. Dollas, J. H. Timmons, J. P. de Berry, R. H. Dietrick, L. M. F. Beytagh, C. A. Stewart, A. J. Kearny, W. A. Bray.

Dr. Fearn At Head Of General Hospital

Dr. J. B. Fearn, the first American to head the Shanghai General Hospital, was appointed to the position with the title of Resident Medical Superintendent, at the last meeting of the Hospital Board of Governors. Other changes in the hospital staff are under consideration.

Dr. Fearn will take up his new duties as soon as he can arrange his personal affairs. He expects while there to have an opportunity to do some special X-ray and electro-therapeutic work. Until recently he has been a Captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps assigned to the Chinese Labor Corps.

FOUR BRITISH AIRMEN TO FLY TO AUSTRALIA

Competition Is Under Control Of Royal Aero Club For Government Prize

(Reuter's Service)

London, October 16.—In spite of the enormous difficulties of a flight to Australia, four machines have entered for the Australian Government's prize for a flight from Britain to Australia in 30 days.

The competition is under the control of the Royal Aero Club. The competitors are Captain Matthews who is announced to start on October 20 and is flying a Sopwith machine similar to Mr. Hawker's "Trans-Atlantic bus," Captain Hope (?) with a Martinsyde machine having a speed of a hundred miles an hour; Lieutenant Douglas with an Alliance machine claimed to be capable of a flight of three thousand miles and equipped with powerful wireless, while the fourth and largest is a Blackburn aeroplane equipped with wireless, under the navigation of Captain Wilkins who will have with him two pilots and one engineer. Captain Wilkins is a well known polar explorer and was second in command in the Stefansson expedition.

The Australian Government is despatching a steamer fitted with wireless to patrol the ocean between Timor Island and Port Darwin with a view to picking up the aviators' wireless.

These British aviators are embarking on the world's greatest aerial adventure and their progress will be watched breathlessly in both hemispheres, owing to the very rigorous nature of the test of physical and mechanical endurance especially between India and Australia, as the flight from Java onwards, of 1,750 miles, is alone comparable with the severity of the trans-Atlantic flight.

The British and Commonwealth Governments have done their utmost to lessen the risk and have arranged for stopping places with supplies and fuel along the route. Although the competitors have been warned that the route is largely not ready, they have decided on an immediate attempt, gallantly accepting the risks of flights over a route involving regions of rugged volcanic islands and the jungle swamps of Burma, the Malay peninsula and the Dutch East Indies.

The Air Ministry have advised the competitors to convert their aeroplanes into seaplanes at Calcutta.

Arrest Of Editor Stirs Peking Press

Outcome Of Wei Yi Pao Case Prosecuted By Japanese Awaited With Interest

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, October 17.—The following further information relating to the Wei Yi Pao case has been supplied to Reuter's Agency. The Tokio correspondent of the Wei Yi Pao wrote an article on the dangerous situation that exists in Japan, which was published in the Wei Yi Pao, on September 21. He pointed out that the unsettled conditions in Japan arose from both psychological and material causes, emphasing the democratic tendencies of the Japanese people as a warning to Japan.

About ten days ago the Japanese Minister called on Mr. Chen Lu, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, and complained that the Wei Yi Pao had insulted the Mikado, and demanding the suspension of the paper. Mr. Chen Lu consented to refer the case to the legal authorities. Since then the editor has been arrested and is to be tried. Chinese journalists consider that this case presents a dangerous interference with the freedom of their press, particularly as the paragraph referring to the Mikado quoted a Japanese professor as stating that the "inviolability of the Japanese Emperor might now be interpreted in a new way." The result of this trial is awaited with keen interest in both foreign and Chinese circles in Peking.

Observe Birthday Of Sage Confucius

Yesterday was the birthday of Confucius. Many Government bureaus observed the occasion as a holiday while all Chinese schools dismissed their students after holding a service in memory of the great sage.

There was an elaborate program at Nanyang College under the direction of Mr. Tong Wentche, the president. The rites were carried out in accordance with the ancient ceremony held by emperors and local officials. Twelve students were awarded medals for excellence of work in the study of Confucius after the service.

International Fete At Vladivostok

The Y.M.C.A. Celebrates

(China Press Correspondence)

Vladivostok, September 22.—Casting aside for the time being the questions of national policies, army and naval officers of twelve different nations gathered Friday evening, September 19, at the International Hut of the American Y.M.C.A. in Vladivostok, to pay honor to the organisation that was celebrating its diamond jubilee. Seventy-five years ago, in the city of London, England, George Williams laid the foundation of the Young Men's Christian Association. Like the scriptural grain of mustard seed, his principles took root and grew into a great tree, and 'neath the branches of its broad emblem of Christianity the sons of forty-four nations are today seeking shelter. It was in recognition of this foundation and in tribute to its marvelous growth and durability that the celebration of Friday, September 19, was held.

The International Hut, the scene of so many stirring gatherings during the past twelve months, presented a most attractive appearance. Wizard hands made the reception hall into a veritable hanging garden, in which the luxuriant verdure of Mother Earth was most strikingly mingled with the varicolored emblems of the Allied nations. Clevely placed lighting effects advantageously illuminated the entire place. Hidden in a bower of flowers in the balcony, and invisible to the guests of the evening, the justly famous Jazz Band of the 31st Infantry enlivened the occasion with popular American airs.

The setting was most fitting for the assemblage. There were the diplomatic and consular representatives in their conventional evening dress. Military and naval officers of a dozen nations added dash and color to the gathering and at the same time served as a reminder that, though the great war is over, in this land of unrest a great nation is fighting to restore her national integrity and resume her rightful place as one of the powers of the world. Ladies of the American Red Cross, the Y.W.C.A., the Y.M.C.A. and a number of the civilian population of Vladivostok, enhanced the occasion by their presence.

At 9:30 o'clock the guests of the evening were invited to take seats in the auditorium, where another pleasant surprise awaited them. Here again the hands of the decorator had wrought miracles. Against a background of snowy white were set the flags of many nations, and cleverly interwoven were diamonds of light and neatly arranged bits of evergreen. The Czech orchestra furnished the music for the program that followed. And what a program it was! For almost twelve months the writer has been in Siberia connected with one of the Allied forces. True, he was to a certain degree familiar with the work of the Y.M.C.A. in and around Vladivostok, but the program of Friday night was a revelation to him concerning the bigness and thoroughness of the Y.M.C.A. and the Red Cross work in Siberia.

There was a picture entitled "From Vladivostok to Omsk," taken by the "Y" men with "Y" apparatus. It was a most thorough and convincing education in the mammoth proportions of not only the war work, but the permanent city work being done in Siberia by the Y.M.C.A. The pictures were taken by "Pop Flude," whose name as a lecturer is famous along the entire Pacific Coast of the United States.

In the early part of June, G. S. Phelps, the Senior National Secretary, and Mr. Flude, accompanied the American consular party, headed by Consul General Harris, on a trip to Omsk, when the pictures were taken en route. Living and irrefutable arguments they are of the splendid work being done by the American Y.M.C.A. among the Czechs, Americans, Russians and other Allied forces, from Vladivostok to Omsk. City work, with a permanent aspect, was shown in Harbin, Tomsk and various other places. Drills and play by the Boy Scouts and the girls were featured and heartily applauded by the appreciative audience. Striking pictures of the gigantic and thorough relief work of the Red Cross at Tomsk and Omsk were illustrated, and the American Railroad Engineers at Harbin were also shown in action.

One of the amusing incidents thrown on the screen, and one which evoked much merriment in the audience, was that of the snapping of a little Russian lad on his way from school. That he thoroughly resented the fact that his picture was being taken was evidenced by the "close up" which Pop Flude made of him.

A second reel entitled, "Work among twelve Nations," taken by Mr. Crolly of the Community Motion Picture Bureau under the auspices of the "Y," told the story of how well the Young Men's Christian Association is doing its work in Siberia among the soldiers of the Allied Nations. Huts and their activities were shown among the Americans, the British, the French, the Czechs, the Italians, the Letts, the Russians, the Servians, the Chinese, the Rumanians and the Ukrainians.

Mr. Emil Minder of the Motion Picture Department entertained the audience with a unique exhibition of freeing himself from irons and straight jacket while suspended head downwards from the ceiling.

At the close of the program the ladies of the Y.M.C.A. sprang their surprise. When the guests of the evening, who a short time before had left the reception hall a maze of foliage and bunting, returned, they found tables loaded with refreshments set in the balcony and in the bedowered and bedecked nooks and corners.

Four hundred guests left kindly wishes and earnest hopes for the continued growth and success of the Y.M.C.A. and its work.

NEW B.W.W.A. DEPOT

Instead of the depot in the British Supreme Court offices, the British Women's Work Association will issue materials and take up the finished garments and bandages in Messrs. Maitland and Company's auction room beginning next Saturday. Today is the last that the depot will be in the old quarters.

A meeting of the executive committee with representatives of the various centers will be held tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock at 3 Yates Road. The organisation sent another consignment of bandages and garments to Siberia on the last trip of the steamer Penza.

The shipment included 15 cases and consisted of 1,755 garments, 4,440 rolled bandages and 2,550 triangular bandages.

NEW AMERICAN FIRM

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday with the clerk of the United States Court for a new concern, the China International Corporation, with headquarters in Shanghai. The authorised capital stock is Tls. 150,000 and the principal stockholders are Messrs. W. S. Fleming, George E. Sokolsky and Mr. T. P. Hsi. These three are also the Directors. Their petition calls for a general exporting and importing business.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

President Hsu Shih-chang has stated that if Mr. Wang Yi-tang admits that it is futile for him to attempt to negotiate peace with the South, he would appoint Mr. Chou Shu-mou, several times nominated for the premiership, to be chief delegate.

The request of Messrs. Wang Yu-ling and Wang Ko-ming, associate Northern delegates, to return to Peking has been rejected by President Hsu Shih-chang.

The treaties sent to Mr. Wang Yi-tang by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were all published last Spring. None of them were secret treaties.

The recall of Mr. Wang Yi-tang was asked in a letter sent by General Li Shun, Tuchun of Kiangsu, to President Hsu. The letter also favors the organisation of a Cabinet by General Chin Yun-peng.

Chang Hsun, the monarchist, is critically sick.

Outer Mongolia agrees to abolish autonomy and to transfer the administrative power to the Resident-General, but demands generous treatment in return and that China repay its foreign debts. The Government will hold a conference to discuss the question.

General Hsu Shu-cheng will shortly proceed to Urga to inspect the army there. Telegraphic notice has been issued to Chen Yi, the Resident-Commissioner there.

The Government has telegraphed the ministers in Europe, inquiring about the Chinese students and merchants in Germany and Austria as to their number and condition as well as the amount of losses and damages they have suffered during the war. An immediate report is ordered.

Dr. Wellington Koo will leave Europe for the United States today.

BIG FIRE AT PENGPU

Over a thousand houses were destroyed when fire broke out in Pengpu Sunday. Numerous Government bureaus including the headquarters of the Brigade and the office of the Military Commissioner were destroyed.

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Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

The China Press

大陸報

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SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1919

Notice To Mariners

No. 687.

China Sea.

Shanghai District.

Yangtsze River—Southern Entrance to the Tungchow Channel.

Buoys moved.

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 547, NOTICE is hereby given that the following buoys marking the lower (southern) end of the Tungchow Channel, Yangtsze River, have been moved so as to mark the new direction of that channel:

The Corner Buoy has been moved and is now moored in 30 feet of water. From the Buoy, Plover Point Beacon bears S. 1° W., distant 1.54 miles, its characteristics remaining unchanged. This Buoy, as heretofore, marks the eastern side of the southern entrance to the Tungchow Channel.

The Bend Buoy has been moved and is now moored in 30 feet of water. From the Buoy, Plover Point Beacon bears S. 22¾° E., distant 3.87 miles, its characteristics remaining unchanged. This Buoy, as heretofore, marks the eastern side of the lower end of the Tungchow Channel.

All bearings given are magnetic and depths are those of low water of extraordinary spring tides.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 20th October, 1919.

25978

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

58th MEETING

1st November, 1919.
(Saturday)

First Saddling Bell at 1.15 p.m. Sharp.

ATTENTION TO MEMBERS.

ENTRIES close on Friday, 24th October, 1919, at 7 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

ENTRY FORM may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By Order,

Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

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Official Notice to German and Austrian Subjects

German and Austrian Subjects residing in Shanghai are no longer required to report themselves to the Chinese Authorities, except in cases where a change of residence is contemplated. New regulations in connection with German and Austrian Subjects will be announced later.

General LU YUNG HSIANG,
Military Governor for Sungkiang and Shanghai.

October 20, 1919.

25977

SHANGHAI PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The annual meeting will be held TODAY, October 21st, at 5.30 p.m. in the Room of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 5 Museum Road.

H. H. MORRIS,
Hon. Sec.

25979

PAPER

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25968

ROYAL DANISH CONSULATE GENERAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a civil marriage will be contracted under the Act of February 19, 1892 at this Consulate on the 4th November, 1919, at 3 o'clock p.m. by:

PETER WESTERBYE ULDALL bachelor, a sergeant in the Shanghai river police, son of Hans Michel Uldall, Esq., deceased, and wife Marie Kristine and

FUSAKO TAKEDA, spinster, daughter of Isaka Fukomatsu, Esq., deceased, and wife Chiyo.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul General.

Shanghai, October 17, 1919.

25951

BLANKETS

FOR SALE, a lot of American manufactured double grey woollen blankets. For particulars and prices, apply to Box 163, THE CHINA PRESS.

25912

LADY DENTIST

Miss A. Gauhman

20 Nanking Road

Tel. 1916

Time: 9-12 and 2-6

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

Szechwan Crepe de Chine

Direct from the Source of Supply, to any Address in the World.

Travelling through Szechwan Province more than 600 years ago Marco Polo, the celebrated Venetian Explorer, observed this beautiful Crepe de Chine. He took it to Kublai Kahn, the greatest Emperor the world has ever known and Kublai Kahn presented it to the most favoured women of his court, adding charm and beauty to the already most beautiful women in the world. Send us your cheque or Chinese Post Office money order for $20. In return we will mail you one roll of Szechwan Crepe de Chine, postage free. Width 26 inches, length 30 feet. Original Shade.

WIDLER & COMPANY
Chungking, West China.

[redacted]

THE S.S. "TUNGUS"

Will leave Shanghai for

VLADIVOSTOCK

On the 29th October

For Freight (Godown accommodation at Vladivostock guaranteed) and Passage, apply to

S. HEIMANN & COMPANY,

19A Canton Road.

Telephone Central 1604.

25955

Municipal Notification

No. 2647.

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1919.

Price of Issue until futher notice 95 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent. Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent. until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 28, 1919.

25619

CODE BOOK

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code

(Latest edition)

Original Price $25.00;
Reduced to $20.00

FOR SALE AT

Chew Tzu Kong, Bookstore
111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

25506

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 8A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

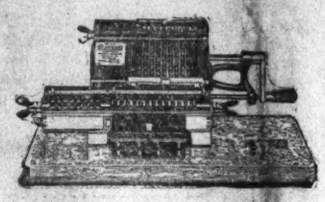
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

DON'T WASTE TIME



Let a Marchant do your figuring.

Saves hours of mental strain.

PHONE US FOR DEMONSTRATION

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Mackbauch

When you need a new Storage Battery, there are two vital things to be considered — the *quality* of the battery and the *service* back of it.

Prest-O-Lite is the battery for you.

Service Station And Distributor for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

Ch. Goldrei Foucard & Son,
(Head Office) 2 Tooley St., London,
PROVISION MERCHANTS

beg to announce that they have opened up a Branch Office at
51A KIANGSE ROAD, SHANGHAI.
Branches: HULL, GLASGOW, NEW YORK, ALEXANDRIA.

25970

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang

Physician and Surgeon

(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)
Specialist in veneral diseases.
Office 85 Szechuen Road.
Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.
Telephone: No. C. 3844.

WO MEI & Co.

Butchery and Ships' Compradore

Best Fresh Beef, Ham and Bacon, and all Kinds of Mixed Sausages.

Prices Moderate

63 North Szechuen Road
SHANGHAI
Tel. No. 2294

25586

The Oriental Hospital

Surgical and Venereal Diseases: Injections of all kind of vaccines, serums and 1914 (606); Tests of blood, treatment by X Ray and Diathermy.

Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
(Japanese)
He studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe, so can speak English well.
21 HAINING ROAD
(fifth house from North Szechuen Road.)
SHANGHAI
Tel. North 2279.

21666

Carpets and Rugs

FOR SALE

AT

REASONABLE PRICES

HWA VENG CARPET FACTORY

F94 Bubbling Well Road,
Opposite Race Course.

24236

NOTICE

We beg to notify the public that L. S. Chan 陳諒生 formerly in our employ as a Shroff, was not a partner of our house and had no financial investment in our business whatsoever. And further, the two Preference Share Certificates awarded him are hereby declared null and void. Any sums or debts contracted for by him after this day will not be recognised by the undersigned.

S. T. K. TAI SHING & CO., LTD.

S. T. K. TAI SHING,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 16th October, 1919.

25922

NOTICE

We will remove about the 1st of November to our new quarters, corner of Nanking Road and Szechuen Road, above the Raven Trust Co.

PROF. J. K. SETO
TURKISH BATH
and Massage Establishment
25 N. Szechuen Road.

25800

The Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of October, 1919 at 4:30 p.m., for the presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to 30th June, 1919, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 27th to 30th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 16th October, 1919.

25919

DANCING

DANCING LESSONS given by an experienced teacher. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.

25831

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, 6 Foochow Road, ground floor, four very large rooms (now occupied by L'epargne Franco-Chinoise) with godowns; also have to let several suites of offices, from one to four rooms, in other buildings Central district, near this office. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

25792

SITUATIONS VACANT

MEN WANTED who desire to learn Architecture, Mining, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Steam Engineering, etc. To begin studying, only necessary to read simple English. We teach you entire profession from first lesson in Arithmetic. Request explanation of our method. Office 15a, International Correspondence Schools, Nanking Road.

LADY'S maid wanted, foreign or Eurasian; good salary to capable, experienced person. Apply to Box 176, THE CHINA PRESS.

25943 O. 22

EMPLOYMENT Bureau for Stenographers, Typists, and Bookkeepers (foreigners only). If you are looking for a position, or a better position, send us your name and address. No charges in connection. The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Road.

25625

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.
Board-Residence.
Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET

From October 18th, one small room. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15 Quinsan Gardens. Tel. North 482.

TO LET with board, large comfortable newly furnished flat. All modern comforts, telephone and garage. Excellent cuisine. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET with board, large front rooms with bath attached, excellent table, home comforts, phone, tennis court, Western district. Apply to Box 189, THE CHINA PRESS.

25980 O.24

TO LET, in private American family Bubbling Well Road, comfortable furnished room, bath attached, and all home comforts. Suitable married couple. Apply to Box 187, THE CHINA PRESS.

25975

NICE cosy room per 1st November, for single gentleman. Good suitable home, near Race Course. $95 all inclusive; excellent table, 23 Weihaiwei Road.

25971 O.21

TO LET, on Range Road, four rooms partly furnished, with verandah and bathroom. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

25976

Attractive room, with bath, good board, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, with private family, northern district. Apply to Box 179, THE CHINA PRESS.

25949 O. 22

TWO paying guests (preferably married couple) would be taken by a missionary couple living near the French tram line. Apply to Box 167, THE CHINA PRESS.

25920 O.21

OFFICE TO RENT

DESK ROOM to let in office, centrally located. Modern building. Use of telephone. Apply to Box 157, THE CHINA PRESS.

25900-O-21

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent from December 1st or thereabouts five, six, or seven-roomed house, furnished, preferably with garden and garage, in French town or Western District. Apply to Box 181, THE CHINA PRESS.

25953 O.21

HOUSE, part of house, or apartment, furnished, desired for occupancy about November 1st, by small family. Rental moderate. Address L. W. Meekins, San Kwan Maio, Peking.

25895 O.22

WANTED, furnished house. Give all particulars. Apply to Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS.

25860 O.26

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: English gentleman wishes to be received into good private French family. Please state monthly terms, etc. to Box 185, THE CHINA PRESS.

25969 O.23

WANTED: Furnished flat of two rooms and bath or small furnished house. Advertiser married, quiet and no children. If suitable will take long lease. Apply to Box 53, Chinese Post Office.

25954 O.22

WANTED: Bachelor wants comfortably furnished room without board not too far from business district. Please state terms and address to Box 143, THE CHINA PRESS.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHINESE, age 25, recently from Hongkong, high school graduate, excellent knowledge English, understands accounting, desires position where genuine ability can be shown. Please apply to Box No. 183, THE CHINA PRESS.

25965 O.26

COMPRADORESHIP wanted: Chinese who has thorough knowledge of export and import business, anxious to join firm, well acquainted with all dealers. Apply to Box 184, THE CHINA PRESS.

25966 O.31

EMPLOYERS: Simplify the "Man Wanted" problem by training your own employees for more responsible positions. We have 287 complete courses of practical training. Encourage employees to study in spare time. Ask us to tell you about our "Employers' Co-operative Plan." Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED: An American lady just arrived in Shanghai seeks a position as stenographer and typist. She has had the best experience and is able to tackle all the work needed in a progressive firm. Apply to Box 182, THE CHINA PRESS.

25964 O.22

YOUNG CHEMIST seeks position as assistant in chemical works; had three years training from American professor; familiar with chemical analysis and organic chemistry. Apply to Box 174, THE CHINA PRESS.

25937 O. 22

EMPLOYMENT Bureau for Stenographers, Typists, and Bookkeepers. If you have a vacancy in your office let us know. No charges in connection. The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Road.

25623

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from January, 1920, No. 5 Singapore Road, six-roomed residence (furnished), garage and tennis (area of garden four mow). Apply to H. Macphail, c/o Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

25948 O. 25

TO LET, No. 11 Tifeng Road, at Jessfield Road, Seven-roomed Residence, garage, stabling and tennis. Apply J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

25626

EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH taught in three months by educated young French lady. Best references. Apply to Box 178, THE CHINA PRESS.

25945 O. 21

FOREIGNER, experienced in teaching young Chinese gentlemen, is prepared to give private lessons in English and German. Apply to Box 173, THE CHINA PRESS.

25935 O.21

A PEKINGESE gentleman, familiar with the Chinese classics, and an experienced teacher of the Mandarin dialect, is prepared to receive a few pupils. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 177, THE CHINA PRESS.

25944 O. 22

Exchange and Mart

MOTOR-CYCLE for sale. New model, good condition. Full equipment. Reasonable price. Apply to 4 Quinsan Gardens.

25981 O.21

WANTED, second-hand band instruments, baritone, trombone, two altos, two tenors. Reply, stating price and full particulars to Box 180, THE CHINA PRESS.

25952 O. 21

FOR SALE, five-passenger Dodge touring car, 1918 model, recently painted, in excellent condition. Three spare tires. Owner leaving for home. Will accept any reasonable offer. Address American Post Office Box 753.

25950 O. 23

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	Peking	Tavoy
Hankow	Penang	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Yokohama	Tientsin
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Acting-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoon	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabez."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
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Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	**Kup. Tls. 3,500,000**
Reserve Fund	**1,750,000**

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
(Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,00

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:

37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT

Exchange Bought and Sold

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £431,890

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,847.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $3,058,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	**Philippines**
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Tsingtao	**Straits Settlements**
Hankow	Singapore
Hongkong	
Canton	**Colombia**
	Medellin
Manchuria	
Harbin	**Dominican Republic**
	Santo Domingo
India	San Pedro de Macoris
Bombay	Sanchez
Calcutta	Santiago
Rangoon	Puerto Plata
Japan	
Yokohama	**Panama**
Kobe	Panama
	Colon
Java	
Batavia	
Soerabaya	

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK we are able to offer the facilities of its Branches at:

Argentina	**Porto Rico**
Buenos Aires	San Juan
Once (Buenos Aires)	**Cuba**
Rosario	Bayamo
	Caibarien
Brazil	Camaguey
Bahia	Cardenas
Pernambuco	Cienfuegos
Rio de Janeiro	Cruces
Santos	Guantanamo
Sao Paulo	Havana
	Manzanillo
Chile	Matanzas
Santiago	Placetas
Valparaiso	Sagua la Grande
Uruguay	Santiago
Montevideo	Sancti Spiritus
Venezuela	**Russia**
Caracas	Moscow
	Petrograd
Siberia	
Vladivostok	**Spain**
	Madrid
Italy	
Genoa	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

	Yen
Capital Subscribed	100,000,000
" Paid up ..	48,000,000
Reserve Fund	Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
Calcutta	Manila	Shimonoseki
Chanchun	Mukden	Singapore
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Hankow	Newchwang	Sydney
Harbin	New York	Tientsin
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokio
Honolulu	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kobe	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid)	.....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	...H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	...H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,5[illegible] (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 1[illegible] 000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDA[illegible]
Head Agency: BATAVI[illegible]
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTER[illegible]

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Ti[illegible]
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Bet[illegible]
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevred[illegible]
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and U[illegible] Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000

Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

LI MING, *Manager.*
CHEN SIN TSENG, *Sub-manager.*
ZAI MOH ZUNG, *Sub-manager.*

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
VERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
36 The Bund.

Banking Service with AMERICA —direct and personal

EXPORTERS or importers now engaged in, or thinking of trade with America would do well to consider the special nature of our facilities and personal interest we take in every detail of transactions.

We offer *direct* banking service—without delays, or unnecessary delays.

We give our *personal* service. Every matter is handled through, both here and in America, by representatives with a personal interest which is evident in the service rendered.

Why not talk with you about America?

...e in the Far East:

...anghai

...g and Kiangse Roads

...r branches in

...—Hankow—Hongkong—
Peking—Tientsin

Asia Banking Corporation

Yew York

CAPITAL U.S. $4,000,000 SURPLUS U.S. $1,100,000

STOCKHOLDING BANKS

Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York
Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

Owned and controlled by

The National Park Bank New York — Union Bank of Canada

We beg to announce the opening of a Branch in Shanghai in temporary quarters at

No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD

BRANCHES

SAN FRANCISCO — SEATTLE
PARIS — YOKOHAMA

DIRECTORS

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD

9 Ningpo Road

Capital (registered)	$1,000,000.00
Capital (paid-up)	655,900.00
Deposits (June 30, 1919)	5,242,000.00

Branches and Agents in all principal cities of China.

Correspondents in London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Tokyo, Kobe and Osaka.

Your business is solicited.

General Manager,
K. P. CHEN.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Tacoma ..... Sep. 23
West Vaca ..... Oct. 1
Tancred ..... Oct. 5
Ecuador ..... Oct. 12
Tamaha ..... Oct. 13
Archer ..... Oct. 18
Nile ..... Oct. 18
For Tacoma
Javary ..... Sep. 29
Justin ..... Sep. 30
For Seattle
Edmore ..... Sep. 23
City of Spokane ..... Oct. 7
Stanley ..... Oct. 14
For Vancouver
Harold Dollar ..... Sep. 21
Monteagle ..... Oct. 15
For London etc.
Alaska Maru ..... Sep. 21
Atsuta Maru ..... Sep. 30
Titan ..... Oct. 8
Wakasa Maru ..... Oct. 11
Shidzuoka Maru ..... Oct. 13
Peleus ..... Oct. 2
For Liverpool
Alcinous ..... Oct. 11
For Marseilles
Karachi Maru ..... Sep. 24
Porthos ..... Sep. 29
Batavia ..... Oct. 5
Java Maru ..... Oct. 6
Wollowra ..... Oct. 16
Cape Town Maru .... Oct. 20
For Trieste
Gablonz ..... Sep.
For Bombay
Dilwara ..... Oct.
For Singapore
Lowther Castle ..... Oct.
For Calcutta
Japan ..... Sep.
For Hull
Benavon ..... Oct.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,0[illegible] one-third of the Capital, i. e. F[illegible] 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the G[illegible] ernment of the Chinese Repub[illegible] on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernott[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Marseille, Vladiv[illegible] tock, Peking, Tientsin, Sha[illegible] hai, Hongkong, Canton, F[illegible] chow, Saigon, Haiphong a[illegible] Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle po[illegible] Favoriser le Development Commerce & de l'Indust[illegible] en France.
In London: London County a[illegible] Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank L[illegible]
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commercial[illegible] Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current A[illegible] counts in Gold or Local Curre[illegible] and fixed deposits on applicatio[illegible]

Every description of Banki[illegible] and Exchange business tra[illegible] acted.

Savings accounts in Gold a[illegible] Local Currency.

G. LION, Manag[illegible]

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by P[illegible] sidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.
Paid-Up Capital. $12,279,800.
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.
Special Reserve Fund ..... $1,898,033.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shangha[illegible]
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsh[illegible]
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchan[illegible]
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukian[illegible]
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongko[illegible]
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungk[illegible]

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approv[illegible] Securities. Local Bills discount[illegible] Interests allowed on Current [illegible] counts and Fixed Deposits in Ta[illegible] or Dollars according to arran[illegible] ment.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manag[illegible]
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

行銀華中 Chung Foo Union Ban[illegible]

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Gove[illegible] ment in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,0[illegible]
Paid-Up Capital .... $1,020,0[illegible]
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,0[illegible]

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies Domestic Cities and Foreign Co[illegible] tries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shanai
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton,	S. Francis[illegible]
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Off[illegible]
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banki[illegible] and Exchange business transact[illegible] Interest allowed on Current A[illegible] count and Fixed Deposits both [illegible] Taels and Dollars according [illegible] arrangement.

Credits granted on approv[illegible] securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manag[illegible]

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 20, 1919.
Money and Bullion
Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 6/5=Tls. 3.1169
@ exch. 74.4=Mex. $4.1894
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 134¼=Tls. 74.49
@ exch. 74.4=Mex. $100.12
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 74.15
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch
Tls. 170
Copper Cash ...per tael 184.000
Native Interest ..... Tls. 15

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	63 3/4 d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex., Paris on London	Fr.
Ex., New York on London	T.T.

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	6/5
London	Demand	6/5 1/4
India	T.T.	317
Paris	T.T.	1155
Paris	Demand	1158
New York	T.T.	134
New York	Demand	134 1/4
Hongkong	T.T.	66
Japan	T.T.	37 1/2
Batavia	T.T.	346 1/2
Singapore	T.T.	36 3/4

Bank's Buying Rates

London Demand	6/6
London Nom. 4 m/s. Cdts.	6/8 1/2
London Nom. 4 m/s. Docy.	6/8 3/4
London Nom. 6 m/s. Cdts.	6/9 1/4
London Nom. 6, m/s. Docy.	6/9 1/2
Paris Nom. 4 m/s.	1265
New York o/d. Docy.	136
New York 4 m/s.	142 3/4

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles
Roubles 12,000 .... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....= Mex. $1.00

CUSTOM HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR OCTOBER

Hk. Tls.	2.86	@ 6/3 1/4	£1
,,	1	@ 1065 Fr.	11.86
,,	0.68	@ 131 1/4	Gold $1
,,	1	@ 38 3/4	Yen 2.87
,,	1	@ 15	Rupees 5.24
,,	1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
,,	1	@ —	Roubles →

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, October 20, 1919.
Official
Samagagas Tls. 0.75
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 420.00 December
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 280.00 December
Tls. 285.00 December
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.)
Tls. 23.00
Tls. 23.25 December
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 39.00 November
Tls. 40.00
Tls. 41.00 Cash
Tls. 41.50
Tls. 42.00
Tls. 42.50
Tls. 43.00 December
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Tls. 155.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 117.00 Cash
Tls. 124.00 December
Unofficial
Oriental Cotton Tls. 165.00 December
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 282.50
Tls. 280.00 December
New Engineering Tls. 26.00 Cash
Tls. 27.50
Tls. 28.00 December
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Tls. 160.00
Tls. 162.50
Tls. 163.50 December
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 420.00 December
Anglo Dutch (50 Shares) Tls. 3.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 42.00
Tls. 42.50 December
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 23.50 December

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, October 20, 1919.
Unofficial
S. M. 7% deb. (1919) Tls. 95 Cash
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 23.00 December
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 280.00 December
Wharfs Tls. 165.00 December
Wharfs Tls. 160.00 December
Wharfs Tls. 162.50 December
Telephones Tls. 74.50 Cash

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, October 20, 1919.
Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 35.80 October
Tls. 37.00 November
Tls. 38.00 December
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 42.00 October
Tls. 43.00 November
Tls. 47.00 December
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill
Tls. 21.50 October
Tls. 22.20 November
Tls. 23.20 December
Local Yarn
Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 228.80 October
Tls. 236.00 December
Phoenix & Wedding
Tls. 224.00 November
Local Yarn
Standard Tls. 229.00 Dec.

Rubber Outputs

	Aug.	Sept.
Alma	32,000	32,000
Amherst	—	2,769
Anglo-Dutch	41,000	25,000
*Anglo-Java	162,000	118,400
Ayer Tawah	31,300	33,978
Batu Anam	—	27,016
Bukit Toh-Alang	18,500	21,855
Bute	19,400	22,000
Chempedak	12,700	13,250
Chemor	—	23,734
Cheng	17,895	19,025
Consolidated	66,316	70,002
Dominion	43,506	43,981
Gula Kalumpong	128,500	126,000
Java Consolidated	52,000	41,000
Kamunting	25,660	22,282
Kapala	14,034	12,522
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	13,000	12,630
Kota Bahroe	41,863	40,470
Kroewoek	20,000	25,500
Langkat	81,680	68,644
Padang	16,000	17,000
Permata	6,891	5,689
Pengkalan	16,866	16,879
Repah	16,000	23,000
Samagaga	26,000	27,600
Semambu	—	17,515
Senawang	—	18,212
See Kee	—	—
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Serembban	15,379	16,019
Shanghai-Kelantan	17,500	20,600
Shanghai-Pahang	17,318	18,159
Shanghai-Klebang	15,760	14,418
Shanghai-Sumatra	78,550	72,660
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	7,871	14,470
Sungei Duri	20,830	29,017
Taiping	10,357	10,993
Tanah Merah	32,000	33,000
Tebong	80,000	80,000
Ulobri	6,007	5,81[illegible]
Ziangbe	55,000	57,200

*due to heavy drought.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd., London dated the 6th inst.

Average spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet, 2s. 4d.

Average spot price standard quality First Crepe, 2s. 4d.

Ex warehouse (Singapore) 2s. 3d., 2s. 3d., market firm but quiet.

WOULD STOP LOANS FOR ARMING WORLD

Senator Walsh's Resolution Forbids Such Use Of American Credits

Washington, Sept. 11.—Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts offered a resolution in the Senate today aimed at preventing foreign governments using for projects involving the increase of armaments any loans or credits the United States may extend in the future. No advances would be made by the United States under the resolution, until satisfactory evidence was given that the money or credits would not be used for those purposes.

In the resolution Mr. Walsh set forth that the credits already established by the United States with foreign governments up to Sept. 1 aggregated $9,684,272,567. In addition to this President Wilson, the resolution recites, recently estimated that an additional sum of $4,000,000,000 or $5,000,000,000 would be needed to help rehabilitate Europe's finances.

Senator Walsh's Resolution

The resolution reads:

Whereas the credits established by the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of foreign governments at the close of business Sept. 2, 1919, had reached a total of $9,684,272,567, divided as follows: Belgium, $343,445,000; Cuba, $10,000,000; Czechoslovakia, $55,330,000; France, $3,047,777,000; Great Britain, $4,316,000,000; Greece, $48,236,929; Italy, $1,168,775,945; Liberia, $5,000,000; Rumania, $25,000,000; Russian, $187,729,750; Servia, $26,780,465; and

Whereas it is anticipated by the Treasury Department that further credits will be required for the purpose of enabling certain of these governments to meet their commitments already made in this country in connection with the prosecution of the war:

Whereas the President in a recent address expressed the opinion that an estimated loan of four or five billions as the additional sum which the United States will be called upon to advance for rehabilitation of credit and industry on the other side of the water is a reasonable and conservative estimate; and

Whereas in the opinion of the Senate the rivalry of nations in the increase of armaments is a most prolific cause of war, and a continuance of such rivalry at the present time is totally subversive of the principles and theories upon which the Senate is urged to ratify the League of Nations covenant and the treaty of peace, and therefore such increases of armaments should not be aided or made possible by loans of the resources of credit of the United States; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that no further advances of the money or credit of the United States should be made to any foreign government except upon satisfactory evidence that no part of such advance and no part of the funds of the government soliciting them is being used or to be used for the increase of armaments, or for any military purposes aside from a reasonable and publicly declared provision for security against international violence and disorder, or for carrying out the military obligations incurred in the war against Germany and her allies.

U.S. Favors Disarmament

The resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. In a statement explaining the reasons for the resolution Mr. Walsh said:

"Its purpose is to serve notice to the world that public sentiment in the United States is emphatically in favor of mutual disarmament as one of the most effectual safeguards against international wars, and is emphatically opposed to a resumption by the nations of Europe of the race in armaments which was largely responsible for the conflagration of 1914, and which, if resumed in accordance with the new and terrible methods of long-distance warfare now known to military science, will compel this nation to adopt a militaristic policy of vest proportions in self-defense. Under such circumstances it is monstrous that our own national resources should be drawn upon to aid another nation in creating and maintaining fleets and armies the very existence of which is a menace to our national security and our national prosperity.

Fortunately for the future prospects of would peace, nearly all the powers of the Old World are so crippled financially by their tremendous war that the withholding of our money and credit would necessitate increases for their already excessive taxation to which none of their governments would dare resort.

"The method suggested in their resolution seems, therefore, the simplest and most effective that can be applied in the case of the nations that are already so heavily in our debt. If any nation not our debtor should attempt to take advantage of the situation by building up its armaments while the others were unable to parallel the increase, there are effective economic measures to which we could resort which would speedily call a halt to such an unscrupulous proceeding."

PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hour $1 20-minutes
77 ROUTE VALLON

Beau Brummel Of Our Diplomatic Corps

An excellent photograph of Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium, taken in Washington recently as he was leaving the White House after a conference with President Wilson. The post at Brussels has now been raised to the rank of embassy, so that Mr. Whitlock, whose great effort to save Edith Cavell will live in history, is now an ambassador.

Passengers Arrived

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping from Chinwangtao: Mr. and Mrs. Kobb, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Harris and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bidwell and child, Master H. Bidwell.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Dr. H. Berg, Mr. L. Read, Miss E. M. Guass.

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow: Mr. L. W. Wilkens.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from River ports: Messrs. Saritch, Holrayd, Poate, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Velling.

Per C.M. s.s. Haean from Foochow: Mr. Y. Hamada.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow: Mr. Lilley.

Per C.M. s.s. Sinkiang from Hongkong: Messrs. Butterfield, Sweeny, Saisseon, Chang, Jay, Crowell.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin and ports: Dr. and Mrs. J. Hykes, Messrs. Knight, Scharfor, Bendixsen, Miss Borthwick, Capt. and Mrs. Seeky, 2 French Sisters.

Per C.N. s.s. Woosung from River ports: Mrs. W. B. Millard, Messrs. J. H. and H. R. Millard, W. B Millard Jr., J. Le Roux, L. Stademan, G. Thorburn.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from River ports: Mrs. J. C. Lo, Mrs. Blonte, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bennett, Mrs. J. Winters, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Shwaldisheff, Mrs. Gautiel and 2 children, Messrs. MacDonald, H. C. Vinrigar, Jalgues Leswer.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru from Japan: Messrs. F. G. Willocampa, J. L. Bojeson, C. Johnstone, Miss S. Restson.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia: from Vancouver: Misses C. Allan, E. and M. Allen, C. Anderson, H. Buck, W. J. Coxon, M. E. Dance, W. Fifield, A. Harrison, J. V. Heald, Hillier, L. James, L. H. Kellers, E. Lorce, M. L. Lee, A. Milikowsky, G. Townsend, R. Tusand, R. Villa, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. and Mstr. Anderson, Mrs. R. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. and Mrs. K. B. Atkins, Mrs. M. D. Bennett, Rev. and Mrs. W. S. and Miss Bessonnette, Major Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Carruthers, Mr. Kent and Mrs. Louise V. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dollar and children, Mrs. C. D. and Mr. D. J. Donue, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. H. Eckford, Mr. J. and Mrs. K. FitzPatried, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Goddard, Mrs. Gonuraoll, Dr. and Mrs. J. Gowdy, Mrs. C. J. Hall, Mrs. E. Harwood, Lieut. Col. J. S. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. and Miss C. J. Heintz, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lane, Capt. N. K. Knott, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. and Miss N. B. Leonard, Mrs. T. Linoff, Mrs. J. W. Little and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McBain, Mrs. A. McClelland, Mr. and Mrs. W. Morris, Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Ooecholi, Mrs. H. J. Roan, Mrs. A. and Miss Saphiere, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. and Mstr. D. Sarvis, Misses E. and M. A. Sarvis, Mr. and Mrs. M. Simon, Mrs. D. Sothcott, Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Stewart and children, Mrs. E. S. N. Steward, Major A. S. Smeeting, Mrs. T. Thomas and child, Dr. E. C. Wilford, Mrs. and Miss M. Wilford, Mrs. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Yankel and infant, Messrs. C. S. Armstead, F. G. Boulon, V. H. Bourne, W. J. Bossert, Wm. Y. Chen, A. S. Coadman, A. W. Dewhurst, L. E. Feming, R. L. Furth, R. H. Gaither, D. J. Gillard, A. Gold, J. Harvie, L. Huish, T. Hurley, R. B. Krueger, W. Leigh, J. F. McMunn, A. E. Mackay, A. E. Marker, R. L. Moeller, T. P. Moorehead and masters, W. S. O'Neill, P. C. Rilley, N. Sachs, F. W. Savales, J. S. Tolson, J. F. Whitescawer, Huo Wong Tong; from Yokohama: Mrs. L. Austerich, Misses M. About, H. and M. Howard, Duncan, M. West, Mrs. J. M. Bekcart, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Dall, Mr. and Mrs. Levy, Misses G. and P. Levy, Mrs. W. H. and Miss McEwan, Mrs. M. and Mstr. M. Marshall, Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Marsh, Miss M. and Mstr. R. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Malevigne, Mr. and Mrs. Nessim, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Shellun, Mrs. F. Cole, Messrs. E. C. Allen, W. Begelow, F. A. Bown, R. B. Dallas, A. Isaharow, F. A. Selfert, J. H. Timmons, J. P. DeBerry; from Kobe: Mr. and Mrs. Palttner, Messrs. Diedrich, Iselin; from Nagasaki: Mr. L. M. F. Beytafh, Lt. Yates.

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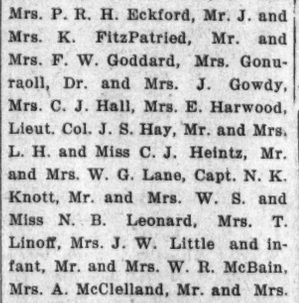

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PEKING IS CONCERNED OVER SEMENOFF'S ACTS

Various Measures To Defend Northwestern Frontiers To Be Carried Out

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, October 15.—The Government continues to show anxiety with regard to General Semenoff's movements in Outer Mongolia, and at a joint meeting of officials from the Ministry of War and the General Staff, yesterday a number of measures for the adequate defense of the Northwestern Frontiers were decided on. Chen Yi, the Chinese Resident at Urga, has accordingly been instructed to transfer troops from Kiachta to Urga to check any possible advance of Semenoff's force upon the latter town; and detachments of the Frontier Defense Army recently organised by General Hsu Shu-cheng will be despatched to the frontiers at once. Inspector General Chang Tso-lin has been asked to render assistance to this troop movement and to keep a close watch on Semenoff's activities.

The Chinese Government already has 2,500 of Little Hsu's troops in and near Urga, with further considerable forces at Kiachta and at places along the Gobe-Urga route. The Outer Mongolians are also in considerable force in the neighborhood of Urga and between that town and the Siberian frontiers; they are loyal to the Chinese because they fear them less than they do Semenoff, and can therefore be counted on in the event of hostilities with the Cossack detachment.

Semenoff on the other hand, although calling himself the commander of the First Siberian Army Corps—thus implying that he disposes of a force of from 50,000 to 100,000 men—actually has two regiments under arms; and these regiments do not, in the opinion of local military experts number more than 2,000 rifles. His main asset in Trans-Baikalia is his two armored trains. and these are of no use to him in a campaign in Outer Mongolia. Hence it is not believed here, except in interested Government and military circles, that Semenoff has any serious designs on the independence of Outer Mongolia.

CHINESE LEAVE FRANCE

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, October 15.—Four thousand Chinese laborers have sailed from Havre for Canada.

Information For Mariners

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides, they are about equal at 10 and 11 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.	P.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.
10	44	7	6	11	2	7	0

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides).

Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	M	P.M. H	M
9	33	9	57

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises H	M	Moon Sets H	M	Sun Rises H	M	Sun Sets H	M	Daylight H	M	Dark H	M
3	29 a.m.	3	44 p.m.	6	8	5	22	5	23	6	7

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For October 30.08 in.
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A-83

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WEATHER

Gales along the coast of Annam. Rough weather around Bonin Islands. Fresh monsoon on our coasts. Fine weather at Shanghai.

IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 21, 1919

Big Navies And Disarmament

GREAT Britain today is thinking more seriously about the question of her navy than ever before. Faced with the necessity of slashing her governmental expenses right and left, she is also confronted with a vast American program of naval expansion. A navy that was costing her 34 million pounds in 1904, when the German navy was being developed, is costing her 140 million pounds in 1919 when the German navy no longer exists. Her people are asking why they should be forced to continue carrying this enormous burden. Even Lord Fisher, who is generally given the credit for building up the British fleet to what it was in 1914, expresses his horror at the present waste of money, especially as he says in a recent letter to The London Times, in view of the fact that "Half of the navy wants scrapping and the other half will be useless in a very few years."

In this predicament, The Nation, of London, comes forward with the suggestion that the only way out lies in a naval agreement between The United States and Great Britain, "and a suitable invitation to Japan to join it." More, we believe will be heard of this suggestion, for America, however rich and resourceful, also has need of curtailment of governmental expenditures. Meanwhile, here is what The Nation has to say about it:

"Doubtless disarmament is not an absolutely fated or inevitable thing. The people who have almost destroyed us may be able to finish their work, though not till every country in which they pursue it has been turned into a poor-house, after having been the scene of an unsuccessful revolution. But there is no need to despair of the future of society, in spite of the grave breach which the war has made in its amenities and in its store of material wealth. It contains the elements of a poor, but not of an evil or an unhappy world. Only its rock of salvation must be founded on international peace. And international peace must begin on the seas. We may reserve a measure of police work for the ships and gendarmes of the League of Nations to perform on a recalcitrant or an uncivilised member. We may even carry on to this reconstituted world, in its making, an outstanding problem of sea-power, in the shape of a possible conflict between America and Japan. Such an issue need never arise, and could have but one end. But the after-war panorama of the seas suggests that the age of Armadas, as that of pirates, is over. On what scale of Dreadnoughts will the naval architect of the future build against seaplane and submarine? What contractor will set his wits to work against what Mr. Birrell calls the pleasing possibilities of chemistry? And what politician will dare to enter a Parliament or a Soviet with a bomb-proof plan for an invincible Navy?

"The great fleets have already ceased to exist. Lord Fisher declares the greatest, the most efficient, and the most practised of them all to be little better than a mass of scrap-iron. The other European fleets are more obsolete still, and are in the hands of bankrupt states, with their peoples inflamed against militarism to the point of insurrection. Given an Anglo-American arrangement, and a suitable invitation to Japan to join it and respect the peace of the Dominions, as we shall respect hers, and all the grand fleets can disappear together. We can then confine our naval armaments to a handful of swift cruisers or destroyers, while we lay the ribs of the last dreadnought to rest beside those of the mastodon.

"Now, there seems no reason why this simple fruit of the world-war should not at once be gathered in, and a very few millions a year furnish us with all the ships of war we want. But to a world like ours the simplest things in politics appear to be the most difficult. It is governed by the men, mostly of low intellect and character, who negotiated the peace. And it seems to be so unmanageable that only the restraining hand of the Greater Powers can retain the semblance of social order. The second difficulty is a phantom of the war. In a world wanting food and work, the power which holds the door to the industrial revival wields a heavier weapon than dreadnoughts and 20-inch guns. But let us admit that nothing is more necessary to the peace of society than to raze from its memory the immoral ideas of the war and rid it of the men who interpret them. If the gods really designed Europe as sport for its Churchills and Pichons, there is no hope for her, and we must resign ourselves to see our special form of civilisation flow away to America. There lies the whole political contention. Who shall govern the world? In effect a militarist clique controls the policy of England and France, who in their turn control the foreign policy of the world, America and part of Asia excepted.

"Now these men have brought their countries within hailing distance of irreparable ruin. They spend without taxing, make war under cover of peace, use force without limit and distribute it without justice or reason. For this command of irrational violence unsupported by any kind of popular authority, they are absolutely dependent on armaments. But democracy, the heir of government, is pacific, and would abolish armaments. Who is to win? If the militarists succeed, democracy may cease for a time to exist as a saving force in society, and may become, as some appearances in Russia suggest, a merely explosive element, armed with a finer apparatus of death than any of its forerunners.

But this case of naval disarmament is not up to Russian communists at all. It is remitted to the Power which holds the seas, and to the sober moderatism of our own Labor Party. Their representatives in Parliament, we know, are singularly weak in will and argumentative resource. But the mass behind it is of overwhelming strength, and if it is united on anything, it is on disarmament. That was the urge of Liberalism for years before the war, and is its definite legacy to the social Radicalism which has more or less replaced it. But for British Labor, which essays to govern, disarmament is the key, not only to all its greater aspirations—constructive social reform, an educational program, the nationalisation of monopolies—but to power itself. Labor, we presume, is out to destroy government by caste. But militarism is the spirit of caste. Its social traditions and educational ideas are, in their nature, anti-democratic. Labor, therefore, is beaten unless it succeeds in cutting the war estimates down to the bone. It owes a victory to Europe, to the faith and hope of the future. It is equally bound to strike for itself."

Chu Ying-kuang And The Provincial Assembly Of Shantung

The following address was delivered by Mr. Chu Ying-kuang, the Civil Governor of Shantung on the opening of the regular session of the Provincial Assembly, October first:

It gives me great pleasure to speak to you on this the opening day of the regular session of the Shantung Provincial Assembly.

Although I only recently arrived in Shantung, yet I have had the honor to meet you and at various times to discuss with many of you the affairs of Shantung.

I am sure that you will agree with me that the civil administration and the assembly should work together harmoniously and that we should take advantage of our opportunities, when meeting, to cultivate the most intimate and friendly relations between these two branches of the Government.

When I first arrived in Tsinan affairs were in considerable confusion, and no definite policy had been formed. It was for that reason that I was particularly desirous of securing your co-operation and support in the conduct of my administration, in contributing to the solution of our present national problem, and in assuring the future well-being of this province.

I can assure you of my entire sincerity and faithful devotion to my task. With your support and co-operation I can do my duty by the Province of Shantung.

It is less than two months since I took over the seals of office yet I have gained from the press and from public discussion a general knowledge of the state of affairs in Shantung. Though I can not claim to be thoroughly informed with regard to the varied conditions throughout the entire province, nevertheless I shall take the opportunity to acquaint you with some of my views on the work that should be undertaken by the Civil Administration of Shantung.

Methods of Political Administration may be broadly classified as the branch type and the root type. By the branch type I mean that where the work is begun with the branch or minor divisions of an administration, one will find that rapid results will be obtained but that the foundations are not solid. By the root type I mean that where the work is begun with the main part of the Administration, progress will be found to be slow but the results will be lasting and the benefits far-reaching. Under the present circumstances both of these policies may have to be carried out simultaneously, lest otherwise no satisfactory result be achieved.

Let us take into consideration for a moment the condition of affairs in Shantung. There are many innovations that should be introduced, and there are some things which should be done away with. Care must be taken that we do not strive for some temporary improvement only to lose something more vital in its importance. Furthermore since there are matters which demand our immediate attention and others the consideration of which may be safely deferred, we must not fail to form a definite policy consistent with the urgency of the various measures which are to be taken.

I shall, for the present, attempt to give you a general outline of what I mean by "branches" and "roots."

The former I shall discuss under three divisons, the latter under a single head.

(1) The people of Shantung for a long time have suffered depredations at the hands of banditti. Fortunately, though, the Military Governor, generals and soldiers have restored peace and rendered the possibility of such depredations extremely remote. However, by a careful consideration of the different localities in the province it will be seen that it is still possible to have a recurrence of the former disturbances. Insofar as the foundation of a permanent peace is not fully established, all proposals for constructive work in the province will amount to empty talk. Now the formation of a "People's Police" for the various districts has been completed, in the majority of instances, and the work of suppression of outlaws in the different villages and towns has been accomplished. Hereafter the local officials cannot complain of the unsettled conditions or want of order in their respective districts.

It is the desire of this office that every Taoyin and Magistrate in the province be instructed to further the efficiency of the police on the one hand, and on the other to promulgate regulations for searching out and arresting outlaws if any such be found. In short, within their respective jurisdictions not a single bandit should exist and not a single stronghold of banditti should escape their attention.

The Magistrates as well as other officials are further instructed that they should settle promptly all the outstanding civil and criminal cases and that efforts must be made to prevent the occurrence of new cases of similar character. There may be cases in which the officials cannot decide the precise treatment to be applied. Then a little more time for consideration may be allowed. Even such cases must be dealt with and must be reported, with full acknowledgement of responsibility, within a reasonable length of time.

Though, by these measures we still may not be put in a position to say that no robbery will occur, and that only a "pure wind" blows throughout the length and breadth of Shantung, we can at least hope that from now on conditions in Shantung may day by day become more peaceful, and the people may be enabled to enjoy the privilege of pursuing their respective vocations without interruption.

(2) The laws enforced in Shantung are more or less the same as those current during the Ching Dynasty. Only the designations of the various ranks from high officials down to yamen runners have been changed. In reality tricky practices, official duplicity due to the most superficial causes of extorting money from the people by conspiracy, are probably still going on. In consequence of this, some of the more serious cases, in the various districts, have either implicated a very large number of persons or have dragged along without settlement for more than ten years. The officials responsible generally give the matter no concern. When they are instructed to submit a report, on a certain matter they will put through the case perfunctorily, and as soon as a brief time has elapsed forget it entirely.

Thus there is almost no limit to the number of grounds for the people's grievances.

It is the desire of this office that the local courts of justice be instructed to clear up all the accumulated cases within a definite period and to draw up definite and carefully prepared regulations for the purpose of giving the people every facility for obtaining decisions, and of abolishing corruption in all cases.

(3) When the countryside is free of banditti, quiet restored, and the laws of the province properly adjusted and reformed the chief grievances of the people will be gradually diminished. We may then take up the work of education, and industrial development.

My humble desire is that our attention first be directed to amending the state of things already existing meanwhile seeking out ways and means for further developments which should be in the course of preparation.

Education: In the field of educational work efforts will be particularly concentrated on the organisation of schools which are already in existence. In addition steps will be taken to search out in every district the place or places where no schools have ever existed. If conditions are favorable, one or more schools will be established in accordance with the need of the people. Thus will be laid the foundations of a universal expansion of education throughout the province. It will not be the purpose of this office to exaggerate the number of schools and, in the future, to boast of our accomplishment.

Industries: Regarding the industries of the province of Shantung the utmost effort will be made for regulating and improving the organisations already in existence. In addition, this office will undertake to find out what industries will ensure profits and which have not yet been started. On the basis of this investigation the Government will arrange to provide the necessary funds to inaugurate such industries whatever their nature may be. As soon as such an industry proves to be profitable we will then invite merchants to take it over. By so doing the Government will not only be able to open up a large number of resources with a small amount of capital, but, will also be able to avoid any impression that the Government is rivaling the people in commercial pursuits.

All that I have said so far outlines policies which can only be considered as "branches" of the whole Civil Administration. Let me now invite your attention to its "roots."

What has taken my particular and utmost attention is the problem pertaining to a system of communication for the whole province and nothing has been more seriously considered than this. The topography of Shantung presents no extraordinary difficulties to the traveller. Because of the network of mountains in the province, many roads are found difficult for modern methods of transportation. One result of the latter is that Government instructions are often unknown by the people living in places where communication is difficult. The peninsula of Tsingtau seems to have been separated from us as a distant region. For these reasons, banditti have been assembled, ligitation has been numerous, administrative rules have not been reformed, civilisation has not been disseminated in all parts of the province. Should we, under these circumstances, attempt to introduce education and develop industries, we will find all sorts of obstacles to carrying on the work. Even if we could have a man, like Kwan Chong and Yien Tsze of the Chow Dynasty, he would not succeed.

At present the methods of communication in all other countries have been so advanced that they have not only been able to establish a system of communication on land and sea, but also in the air, while we are not even able to repair and take good care of the existing routes of communication on land and sea. How can we still consider our country as a nation? It is my earnest desire that we will begin our work with a plan which will render a complete system of communication on land as well as on sea. By repairing and rebuilding all the roads and by deepening and widening the streams or rivers throughout the province, the distant marts can be brought almost to our own court yards.

Under these favorable circumstances, when education is started men will be more enlightened and better built intellectually; when transportation is developed more products will be put on the market. Thus the people will have plenty of food and clothing and banditti will no longer be in existence. When the rules and regulations are carefully enforced, litigation will no longer be difficult to settle. This is what we understand, that when an important part of the work is accomplished one will be able to bring about full achievement with half the labor, and after the different kinds of work are separated and are take up in accordance with their degree of importance and if we continue the effort for five years, there will no doubt be many things that can be accomplished by the administration of Shantung.

As in the case of a man's body, when his system is in perfect order, his internal strength must be great and naturally his body is able to withstand any unexpected sickness. no matter how serious it may be. Such a man will, no doubt, be able to enjoy the prosperity of a long life.

The tasks outlined above are anything but easy and it is highly desired that you, gentlemen, will jointly give your full support in all cases. As soon as the regulations for the above-mentioned undertakings are drawn up, they will be presented to you for your thoughtful consideration.

It must be remembered that this province belongs to the people of Shantung. It is therefore your solemn duty to do what you can for the welfare of the whole of Shantung. Furthermore, Shantung is Shantung of the Republic of China. If we do not undertake to develop the province ourselves, the people of another nation or nations will plan to undermine us. Furthermore, Shantung may be regarded as the World's Shantung, upon whose destiny particular attention has been focused. Peace or danger and gain or loss will depend upon this one ray of light. We cannot afford to fail.

Your attention is further invited to the fact that Shantung was formed by a combination of more than ten famous states in different dynasties. The area within the province is extensive. The population is numerous. Since you are the representatives of the people of Shantung and I the highest authority in the civil administration of the province, you and I must shoulder the full responsibility, and together must share the distinction or disgrace as the case may be. We, therefore, must work together and we will all be supported by the spiritual assistance and protection of the spirits of Duke Chow, Duke Tai, Confucius, Mencius, Duke Wen and Minister Kwan Chong —all natives of Shantung and men of fame and distinction in ancient times.

I am more than anxious to fulfil what I have said above, with "sincerity and faithfulness." I earnestly hope that when you desire to carry out any policy, you will do it with perfect fairness and impartiality; that when you seek to solve a political problem you will do it with a careful mind and far sight. Both sincerity and co-operation on your part are absolutely necessary, if we desire to see Shantung become prosperous and strong.

The meeting we are attending today is, therefore, more than a mere opening of the regular session of your assembly. It seems to identify itself as the first act of the rejuvenation of Shantung, which the future will surely record among the momentous occasions in the history of the world.

I am more than happy and I feel that I am greatly honored by having the opportunity to be present with you at this meeting. It is not my intention simply to come here and offer you the customary congratulation in a speech —no doubt imperfect in every way, but with the feeling that I am joining with you in this work, I do desire to seize the opportunity to urge on you my request that we may work together in all matters.

I congratulate you and our country. I wish your Provincial Assembly long life, Shantung long life, and the Republic of China ling life.

[Note: The above translation is by Y. Tsenshan Wang, Secretary to the Office of the Civil Governor of Shantung].

Correspondence

SECRET TREATIES AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: Your issue of yesterday's date discloses the great number of secret treaties with Japan made within the short period of 48 months which the Chinese Southern Government demanded cancelled, and I suggest that had Mr. Tang Shao-yi been informed of the artifice under which most of the treaties were concluded, he would be justified to further demand that the makers of them be punished. To help him to make the discovery, I shall first illustrate the artifice which has been employed and then refer to one of the treaties to substantiate the fact.

Nothing will surprise readers more than to realise that parties, who are Chinese and Japanese having written languages of their own, and whose agreement binds one country as a law of the land, chose to have it made and signed in English with always the following provision "In case of difference or dispute only the English version of the text of the contract shall be binding for both parties." That art of translation from English to Chinese for "looksee" business by Chinese and re-translation from the Chinese to English for publication gives a great latitude for misrepresentation against which common prudence could not have guarded.

These remarkable treaties are often accompanied by a so-called supplementary agreement signed some days afterwards which imports a more important compact than was stipulated in the original agreement, and still more irregular was the practice that the contracting parties again exchanged official notes on the same subject-matter declaring that it forms an aggregate part of the agreement.

I need only mention to our readers as an example that treaty with the heading "for the building of a large wireless telegraph station in China for the purpose of establishing a direct wireless connection with similar stations in Japan, America and Europe." This is for a loan of £536,267, to be refunded by China in the course of thirty years in equal yearly instalments, and during which time the working of the station is to be in the hands of the Japanese. It was signed in Peking dated 21st February, 1918 with a supplementary agreement suspiciously signed on the same date, while another letter in reply to the Japanese written by the Peking Government on the same subject-matter was dated the 5th of March, 1918. This letter further stipulates "China shall not permit any other person or firm to erect nor shall it erect by itself any wireless station in China for the purpose of communicating with any foreign country."

Such crafty device or artifice is now common; and I suggest that if the Northern delegates offer to publish that portion of the secret treaties alleged to be in their possession, it is, perhaps, not impolite to request Mr. Wang Yi-tang to swear that there are no other supplemental notes attached to his documents and that he agrees to hold himself responsible to his 400,000,000 bretheren who are honest citizens of China.

I shall be pleased to send a copy of the above-mentioned contract to your press for publication on hearing through your medium that the Southern delegates so desire. Thanking you for the space. I am, etc.,

A Lover of China.

Topics In Brief

It's time to strike out the strike. —*Boston Transcript.*

The Omsk Government began with o and ended with k, but it wasn't.—*Columbia Record.*

These expeditions into Mexico are meant to be punitive, not puny. —*Greenville (S.C.) Piedmont.*

"Scouring the border" will help some, but why not scour the Carranza Government? — *Columbia Record.*

It is predicted that eggs will be one dollar a dozen next winter. The hens are getting a sweet revenge for the indignity of having to sit on porcelain eggs.—*Worcester Gazette.*

The fear that the Germans have been cruelly treated is being expressed by a number of gentlemen who have an interest in the elections to be held a year from this fall.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Now, if Congress would only amend the law of supply and demand so that we would have more supply and less demand, the solution of our troubles would be simple.—*El Paso Times.*

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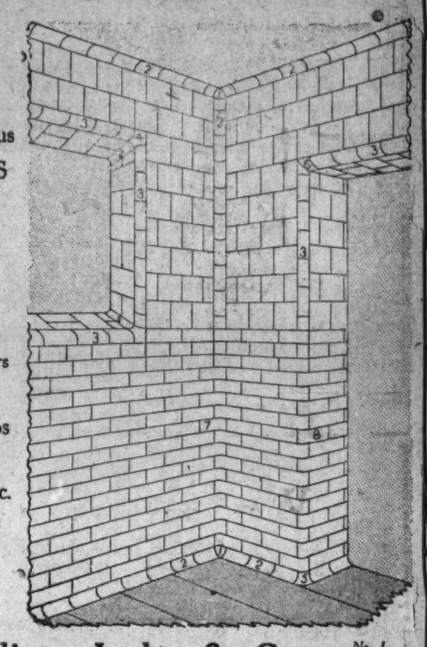

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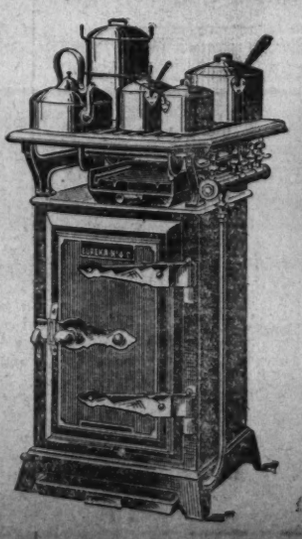

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

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The Non-Upsettable Canoe

Another crack has been taken at our well-known personal liberty in this country. A genius in Ohio has invented a canoe that will not turn over and upset the occupants.

Another step toward the ultimate murder of romance—another step toward making us a sordid and prosaic people.

The new canoe positively refuses to turn turtle in the water, and it is said that even when high and dry on land it has resisted the efforts of twenty-five men to overturn it. On the water it remains top side uppermost, even when all the occupants sit on one side of it and pull with all their might and sing, "Sixteen men on a dead man's chest, ye-ho and a bottle of root beer."

Canoes were invented by the Indians. They made them out of birch bark, and if the Indian turned to spit or to speak to an acquaintance on the shore his craft upset. That was half the fun of being an Indian—the uncertainty of travel. The canoe in those days also served a sanitary purpose which was highly beneficial to the Indian community. Without the temperamental canoe few Indians would ever have had baths.

The canoe carries with it an element of danger which is the very spice of lift to romantic young couples.

After fifteen or twenty college sofa pillows have been piled into the canoe the two occupants step gingerly in, she in the bow and he paddling amidships.

"Ah, that we could sail through life like this," he sighs, as he shoots the frail craft out to the middle of the stream. The sentiment is O. K., but at that moment he turns to windward to strike a match and light his cigarette and it is all off. He grasps her hair, frantically pulling off a couple of bushels of it, and finally drags her to land. There wouldn't be half so many heroes in this world if non-upsetable canoes should ever become the vogue.

Anyone not desiring a plunge should not flick a fly off the ear or attempt to slap a mosquito.

But the Ohio inventor has taken a great liberty with the romance that has made this country what it is today and given us 100,000,000 inhabitants. We are a danger-loving people and we refuse to have our rights of self-destruction tampered with. We will listen to reforms in other lines, but reforming the canoe is going just a bit too far.

Speaking of the great American danger, the canoe, it was left to May Irwin, the plump and celebrated actress, to give the final word. "If you ever see me in a canoe," she said, "you will have to look quick."

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

We beg to inform Exporters of China Egg Products that we are manufacturing and selling all kinds of LIQUID, DRIED AND SPRAYED WHOLE EGG, YOLK AND ALBUMEN.

Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS.

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General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

Coffee And Cakes

By Wex Jones

Pennsylvania farmer reports seeing a snake with feet. And yet the Senate votes to continue the manufacture of cider.

* * *

New York Sunday paper has a section devoted to "art and movies" which looks like a wallop at the movies.

* * *

Window washers' strike gives some people a pain.

* * *

Shipping Board has named a tramp steamship the "Editor." Have an idea the head of the board was once a reporter.

* * *

Read in an ad—

DO YOU KNOW KANSAS CITY IS THE WORLD'S LARGEST HAY MARKET?

Can't believe it. More people hit the hay in Philadelphia.

* * *

Fish fall in love—*Headline.*

Certainly, Every poor fish does.

* * *

Proposed to do away with hello girls by installing automatic phones. Presumably have a phonograph that will automatically keep on saying, "Line's busy—line's busy—line's busy."

* * *

Actors struck for an eight-day week and got it.

* * *

The Builders' Association having presented J. Ogden Armour with a pair of shoes, we are getting up an association to present John D. Rockefeller with a bone collar button.

* * *

Shameful the way people neglect the deserving rich.

* * *

War work said to have made women's feet bigger. If so, good-by to the short skirt.

* * *

Haberdasher—And will one collar be sufficient, madam?

Mrs. Higgins—Do you insinevate, young man, as I 'ave more than one 'usband?—*Tit-Bits.*

Collars are nothing to joke about now they're going to thirty-five cents apiece.

* * *

The United Order of Bank Presidents has not affiliated with the International Potato Peelers.

* * *

Clergymen want to cut "obey" out of the marriage service. Why kick at mental reservations at this date?

* * *

Governor of North Carolina pardons four convicts, saying he will no longer accept the evidence of bloodhounds. How about rumhounds?

* * *

Say, old chap,
Some snap—
We get Yap,
The isle of Yap.
With Yap
We won't give a rap
For all the other countries on the map.

* * *

The beverage known as wood alcohol is so called because it brings the consumer a wood jacket.

* * *

One of the bandits who captured two aviators had lost an arm and a leg in a railway collision. But for this accident the Mexican might have turned out to be a tough guy.

* * *

Brooklyn "beauty parlors" accused of charging too much. Impossible. Ever see any Brooklyn girls?

* * *

Consumers getting it in the neck. Price of collars going up.

* * *

Three famous collars: Celluloid—and elbow. Aguinaldo.

* * *

Socialist party sounds like positions of soccer players. There's the outside left wing, inside left, center, inside right wing and outside right.

* * *

"Meat goes down, but groceries are higher." See-saw, Marjorie Daw.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. In all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

Hashed Up Philosophy

Now that we have prohibition perhaps there will be fewer temperance lecturers with red noses.

There isn't much in a name, after all. I know one stationary engineer who has had nine jobs in three months.

There was only one man who ever lived who was as good as his wife's folks, and that was Adam—and his wife had no folks.

Because a woman is a grass widow is no sign that she's a vegetarian. Take one to a restaurant, and find out.

It takes a pretty good sprinter to get home with his wife's hat before the style changes.

Two-step whisky is a very popular brand since prohibition went into effect. You step in and take a drink and then step out and get pinched.

When a young man has tonsilitis the best cure for it is a nice soft sleeve wrapped around his neck, with a woman's arm in it.

It is easy enough to get rich if you know when, how and where.

One garment on the beach is worth ten on the hotel piazza—to look at.

One thing that is decidedly out of place is a new joke in a comic weekly.

Though its product may be refined, the sugar trust is not.

About time to stop worrying about the small nations and begin worrying about some of the big ones.

Mr. Kato On Siberia's Future

Mr. Kato, the Japanese Ambassador in Siberia, arrived at Harbin on the 6th instant on his way to Omsk. Interviewed by the Asahi's correspondent there, the Japanese Ambassador stated that while there was of necessity some difference in the methods of rendering assistance pursued by the Powers, by reason of geographical and national considerations, there was no change in the radical policy of the Allies of helping the Kolchak Government in the task of unifying the whole of Russia. Russia was a colossal country, but the similarity of language and religion employed or embraced by the inhabitants in European Russia and in Siberia rendered the task of unifying the country comparatively easy. Endeavors must be made by the Allies for facilitating the attainment of this goal by lending a helping hand to the Omsk Government. One of the principal reasons for China's maintenance of independence in the midst of domestic strife was the assistance she received at the hands of the Powers.

It was highly problematical whether that country, if denuded of the Powers' assistance, could uphold her independence. The fall of Turkey indicated how a country, similarly circumstanced, could not keep on her own feet, when the support of the Powers was withheld. It was not that Japan had no policy of her own towards Russia, but as already mentioned, Mr. Kato proceeded, Japan was bound to the policy determined by the Council of Five at Paris, that they should act in concert with one another in Siberia. The five Powers in conference were, in a sense, the shareholders of the Paris Conference. Inasmuch as Japan was one of the shareholders, she was in duty bound to abide by the decision of the general meeting of shareholders Presuming that Japan had some independent line of policy to pursue in the matter, she would have to cease to be a shareholder, first of all, if she intended to carry it out. It must be remembered, however, that no country was strong enough to help Russia out of the muddle, single-handed, acting independently of the other Powers.

Mr. Kato added that the Political Affairs Department of the Japanese expeditionary force at Vladivostok would continue in existence for the time being.

JUST WHAT HER BABY NEEDED

Anxious mothers everywhere ask one another what to do when their little ones are ailing; it is for the benefit of such mothers that Mrs. Louis Ramsay, of Litchfield, Illinois, U.S.A., permits the publication of the following letter. She says:

"My baby caught cold in her stomach and bowels, causing irritation. After the first dose of Baby's Own Tablets her bowels, became more regular and the movements more natural. I have found the Tablets just what the baby needed and cannot say too much in favor of them as a medicine for the little ones."

No home where there are babies or young children should be without Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. These Tablets are guaranteed free from opiates, narcotics or other injurious drugs, and are perfectly harmless even to the youngest infant. They are recommended in cases of simple fever, indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, headache; they make teething easy, quickly relieve colds expel worms, and promote peaceful health-giving sleep.

Of chemists everywhere, also post free, 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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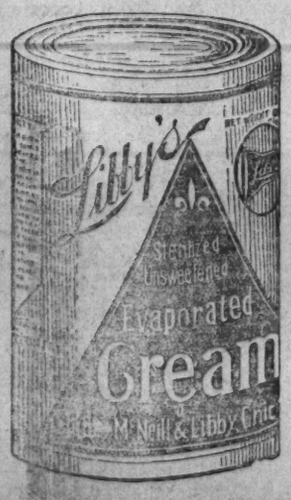
You wouldn't think of drinking unboiled water; Are you as careful about the milk you drink?



Many cases of sickness in Shanghai—sickness which sometimes has a fatal termination—are traced to a tainted source of milk supply.

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comes from healthy cows, raised under expert supervision. It is just pure rich milk, evaporated and condensed.

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For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Tuckwo, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, October 21, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Freight Tel. C. 250, Passage Tel. C. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hsinfung, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on Tuesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Woosung, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Oct. 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS—The Co.'s Steamer Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, Oct. 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, October 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Tachang Maru, Captain H. Asai, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, October 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Hwah Lee, (Chartered) 1,151 Tons, Captain Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on Thursday, October 23, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Freight Tel. C. 250, Passage Tel. C. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kiukiang, Captain J. Peacock, will leave on Friday, October 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Loongwo, Captain Findeison, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, October 24, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Freight Tel. C. 250, Passage Tel. C. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Tafoo Maru, Capt. H. Yamasaki, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, October 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 5 The Bund.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, October 21, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R. N. R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, October 22, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang, Capt. G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, October 23, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. Taito Maru, Captain M. Takagi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on October 24, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tean, Capt. McDonald, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Oct. 25, at 11.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepopo Wharf on October 28 at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Nimoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on November 14, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinchang, Captain W. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Paoting, Captain R. Ritchie, will leave on Tuesday, October 21, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain .McIntosh, .will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 21, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Captain C. Taylor, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kweilin, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Wednesday, Oct 22, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the following Steamer Kaiping, on October 22. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 1115.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, October 23, at 10 a.m For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tls. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chenan, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Friday, October 24, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, October 25, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on October 28, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The Steamer Tungus, Captain Krachmaleff, will leave on October 29. For Freight or Passage apply to HEIMANN & Co., 19A Canton Road, (Tel. No. Central 1604).

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. N'SAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Str. Manila Maru, Capt. S. Kobayashi, will be despatched on October 22. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. 4234 and 4235.

LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer Celebes Maru, Captain T. Konishi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on November 3. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP and ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer Alps Maru, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy or about middle Nov. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

Siccawei Weather Report

19.—Considerable and rapid rise of pressure in N. China, accompanied by a blow of N. wind, to the N. of the 30th parallel. The S.E. tpyhoon continues to approach the Bonin group; that of the S.W. must have struck the coast, S. of Tourane. Some rain in Shantung; cloudy but fine day in the Valley, with a sudden decrease of temperature during the afternoon.

20.—Very fine, bright and cool morning. The pressure has risen more than 5mm since yesterday. Fresh Northerly breezes. Venus was visible at 10 a.m.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R. V. F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Friday, October 31, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 10 a.m.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per O.S.K. s.s. Manila Maru Oct. 22

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. T'shima M. Oct. 21

For Vladivostok
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Oct. 22

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan..Oct. 21

From India, etc.
Per B.I. s.s. Gregory Apcar Oct. 25

From France
Per M.M. s.s. Sphinx ..Nov. —

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FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "PRINZESSIN" leaving about 26th October
S.S. "KHIVA" leaving about 28th October
S.S. "NOVARA" leaving about 9th December
FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "DUNERA" leaves 2nd November (cargo).
Calls at Woosung for passengers and mails 7th November.
FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "GREGORY APCAR" leaving about 27th October

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AGENTS
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Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

CPOS

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

S.S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, October 20
Shanghai to Manila - Hongkong

S. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN, October 21
Shanghai to Hongkong (Direct)

S.S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, November 1
Shanghai to Victoria-Vancouver

DOMINION EXPRESS
TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD.
Correspondents Throughout the World.

For Fares, Tickets
and other information apply to

Freight Office	Passenger Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,	Palace Hotel 19 The Bund
Telephone Central 181	Telephone Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight.) These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.
The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.
Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.
Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Phillippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.
Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.
Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particiulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son. Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Freight: Telephone Central 77, Agents, 21-22 French Bund.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile
Under Mail Contract with the Ja
(Subject to
SAILINGS FRO
FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Sin
seilles, Antwerp and Rotterd

	Tons
*CELEBES MARU .	18,000
*ALPS MARU	18,000

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacom
Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokoha
In connection with the Chica

	Tons
*MANILA MARU ..	18,000
AFRICA MARU ...	12,000

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons
CANADA MARU	12,000
MEXICO MARU	12,000

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tic

	Tons
KOHOKU MARU ...	5,000 M

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and
and Takao).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
TAITO MARU	3,000	M. Takagi,	Oct. 22	Oct. 24
KEELUNG MARU ..	3.000	Y. Fukama,	Oct. 26	Oct. 28

*Fully booked for passage.
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209 Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA via HONGKONG
S.S. "ICONIUM" ..... About OCT. 22nd

SINGAPORE via HONGKONG
S.S. "SEATTLE SPIRIT" ..... About OCT. 28th

SEATTLE
S.S. "WHEATLAND OF MONTANA".... Middle NOV.
S.S. "ENDICOTT" ..... " DEC

PORTLAND
S.S. "WEST HARTLAND" ..... Middle NOV.
S.S. "NISHMAHA" ..... Early DEC.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 SZECHUEN ROAD.
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT
FRED C. CHARMAN AGENT.
Telegraphic Address—ADMIRALINE.
Telephone, Central 1471

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Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. Colombia .... Nov. 8	S.S. Colombia ..... Oct. 25
S.S. Venezuela .... Dec. 5	S.S. Venezuela .... Nov. 15
	S.S. Ecuador .....Dec. 13

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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"West Conob" "West Vaca" "Archer"
"West Sequana" "West Inskip" "West Caddoa"
"West Kador" "West Neris"

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SAILINGS FROM MANILA (subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo	For San Francisco via Honolulu
S.S. Colusa .... Middle Oct.	S.S. Santa Cruz . Middle Oct.

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via
Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
FOR HONGKONG
KOREA MARU ..... November 16
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
KOREA MARU ..... December 2
All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.
Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.
Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.
T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings.
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

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Operating the following Far Eastern services for account of the United States Shipping Board:
U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST—JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

S.S. "WEST CACTUS"	S.S. "ELKHORN"
8,800 tons	8,800 tons
due at Shanghai Oct. 22.	due at Shanghai about Nov. 7.

also
"WEST CAJOOT", "WEST HELIX", "WEST HENSHAW", "WEST ISON", "WESTERN GLEN", "BAKERSFIELD", "BRAVECOEUR", "DEVOLENTE" "EDITOR", "STANLEY".
arrivals to be announced later.
Through rates quoted and through B/L's issued to all overland points in U. S. and Canada.
SHANGHAI OFFICE: No. 7 JINKEE ROAD.
Tel. No. Central 2557.
L. EVERETT, Vice-President J. S. EMENS, Agent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
S.S. "NANKING" ..... NOV. 8th
S.S. "CHINA" ..... NOV. 25th
*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NANKING" ..... OCT. 25st
S.S. "CHINA" ..... NOV. 10th
S.S. "NILE" ..... DEC. 6th
For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons	Capt.	
KAGA MARU	12,500	N. Segawa,	Oct. 29
YOKOHAMA MARU ..	12,500	K. Okamoto,	Nov. 10

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka Line (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
SUWA MARU	21,000	R. Shimizu,	Nov. 5

KOBE TO SEATTLE

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Oct. 28

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	Capt.	
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Y. Yoshida,	Oct. 21
KASUGA MARU	7,000	E. Takahashi,	Oct. 28
YAMASHIRO MARU .	7,000	T. Terada,	Nov. 4

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	D. Awoshima,	Oct. 22
YAWATA MARU	7,000	H. Mojiri,	Oct. 25
OMI MARU	7,000	H. Yamamoto,	Oct. 29
KUMANO MARU	9,500	T. Sasaki,	Nov. 1

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	Capt.	
TAMBA MARU	12,500	K. Itsuno,	Oct. 24

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU ...	19,000	M. Machida,	Nov. 9

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Dec. 31

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

	Tons	Capt.	
NIKKO MARU	10,000	G. Yamazaki,	Oct. 25
AKI MARU	12,500	S. Shibata,	Nov. 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	M. Nishimura,	Dec. 24

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles		Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50
23.45	11.12		..	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53
24.00	11.25		..	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45
19.35	..		524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	..

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	‡		220		‡				8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Tsinanfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12.38
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Linchang	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	‡		420		‡				10.
5.40	9.00	4 57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33		arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.40	523	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	13.00	681	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.16	6.50
7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Lincheng a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Kiukiang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Amoy for Hongkong on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Chefoo for Newchwang on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Saturday.

The I-C. s.s. Wingsang left Swatow for Foochow and Shanghai on Sunday.

The I-C. s.s. Namsang will leave Penang for Calcutta on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Hero (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The P. and O. Prinzessin, from Vancouver, left Moji for Shanghai at 9 o'clock Sunday morning and will dock at the Hongkew Wharf this morning. The Prinzessin sails for London via Suez on Sunday.

The sailing of the R.V.F. s.s. Penza has been delayed to tomorrow afternoon and the passenger tender will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 o'clock.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking will call at Yokohama on its next homeward voyage and is due to sail from Shanghai on November 8.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan arrived at Woosung from Vancouver and ports yesterday afternoon and will sail for Hongkong direct today. The tender Alexandra with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Weihaiwei: Lieut. E. R. Sears; for Tientsin: Mrs. Kehalanoff, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Kurt, Messrs. A. Smith, M. Dyer, C. A. Peel.

Per I-C. s.s. Koonshing for Chefoo: Mr. W. F. Lee.

Per I-C. s.s. Kutwo for Wuhu: Mrs. George; for Hankow: Rev. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss W. Coxon, Mrs. Steward, Mr. A. E. Marker.

Per B.F. s.s. Peleus for Singapore: Lieut. Schioffe, Mr. Mc Gregor; for London: Messrs. W. H F. Whittuck, C. McDougall, I. Callender, J. Matthews, J. L. Cruickshanks, W. Smith, J. A. Agnew, Wong Fak-sang, Lee Cheung-yung, Chien Fuk-chien, Major James H. Douglas, Capt. Wm. R. C. Green, Capt. John Howatt, Capt. John Spottiswoode, Lieutenants Arthur F. Ramsay and Thomas F. Phillips.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin..	Fengtien	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	E. of Japan	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia ..	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Fengtien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Hongkong and Canton ...	E. of Japan	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Japan Ports	T'shima M.	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
Hankow	Tuckwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	Manila M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan & A'rica via N'saki..	Chikugo M.	..	..	..	..	8.00	..
Japan & America via Moji..	T'shima M.	..	..	..	..	‡20.00	19.30
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok..	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
Tientsin	Yusang	...	9.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong ...	Hangsang	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton....	Hangsang	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Manila M.	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Japan, via Kobe	Tamba Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostok	Penza		13.00	..	..	..	12.30
Vladivostok and Siberia ..	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday, October 23.							
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton....	Sinkiang	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Amoy and Hongkong.....	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin...	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Saturday, October 25.							
Swatow and Hongkong.....	Tean	...	10.00	..	..	..	..
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton....	do	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Shengking	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin...	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Sunday, October 26.							
H'kong, Straits, S. Ports & Europe via Suez	Prinzessin	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30

†Parcels only.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 10 —	Tsingtau	Ralph Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
Aug. 26 —		Taiten Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 29 —	Japan	Chinpu		
Sep. 17 —	Swatow	Hanamet	Am.	
Sep. 18 —	Hongkong	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 26 —		Wanli	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Oct. 1 —	Japan	Chinhsing	Chi.	
Oct. 4 —	Japan	Toeki Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 6 —	Foochow	Shikano Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 7 —		Hunglee	Chi.	W. & C.
Oct. 9 —	Liverpool	Anamba		
Oct. 10 —	Vladivostok	Eurymedon	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 12 —	Japan	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 15 —	Tientsin, Ports	Senzan Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Oct. 16 —	River Ports	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Oct. 16 —	San Francico	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 17 —	Vladivostok	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Oct. 17 —	Portland	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
Oct. 17 —	Tientsin, Ports	West Segovia	Am.	S. & Dix
Oct. 17 —	Singapore	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 17 —	Dairen	Bolton Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Oct. 17 —	Liverpool	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Oct. 18 —	Cruise	Stentor	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 18 —	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Oct. 18 —	Japan	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Oct. 18 —	Japan	Tenryu Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 18 —	Japan	Kamiyoshi Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 18 —	Hongkong	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct. 18 —		Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 18 —		Nissho Maru	Jan.	S. Shokai
Oct. 18 —	River ports	Sumiyoshi Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 18 —	River ports	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
Oct. 18 —		Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 18 —		Daihakusan Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 18 —	Chinwangtao	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 18 —		Hwahhsin	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Oct. 18 —	Newchwang	Produce	Br.	A.P. Co.
Oct. 19 —	Foochow	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 19 —	Tientsin	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 19 —	U.S.A.	Welshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Oct. 19 —	Japan	West Harts	Am.	S. & Dix
Oct. 19 —	Chinwangtao	Masuho Maru	Jap.	M. T. Co.
Oct. 19 —	River ports	Kaiping	Br.	K.M.A.
Oct. 19 —	River ports	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
Oct. 19 —	River ports	Hsinfung	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 19 —	River ports	Changon	Chi.	H.O.S.S. Co.
Oct. 19 —	River ports	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 19 —	River ports	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct. 19 —	Hankow	Melan	Am.	Socony.
Oct. 19 —	Swatow	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 19 —	Hongkong	Hangsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct. 20 —	Japan	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 20 —	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 20 —	Hongkong	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 20 —	Swatow	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 20 —	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Oct. 20 —	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
Oct. 20 —	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Oct. 20 —	Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 20 —	Tientsin, ports	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 20 —		Shenchow	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co
Oct. 20 —	River ports	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 20 —	River ports	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Oct. 20 —	River ports	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 20 —	Hankow	Tseangtah	Br.	C.I.&E.L. Co.
Oct. 20 —	U.S.A.	West Islip	Am.	S. & Dix
Oct. 20 —	Japan	Teikai Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 20 —	Hongkong	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Oct. 20 —		Castor	Br.	A. P. Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST.

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$575 S.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$440 B.
North China	$195 B.
Union of Canton .	Hk. 195
Yangtsze	$270
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire ..	$345 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$195
Indo-China Pref. .	$32
"Shell"	187/6
Shanghai Tug (o) .	Tls. 30 B.
Shanghai Tug (f) .	Tls. 37 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12½ B.
Oriental Cons. ...	25/-
Raub	$2.10
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ..	$177
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 115 B.
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 28 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 152½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 110 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 72
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 63 B.
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 15 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 90
E-wo Pref	Tls. 390 B.
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 240 B.
Oriental	Tls. 140 B.
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 260 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 37½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 21¼ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref..	Tls. 83
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$177
Green Island	$7½
Langkats	Tls. 19½
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra Stores ...	Tls. 125
Hall & Holtz	$12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ...	$90
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$6.10 B.
Weeks	$11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 22½ B.
Batu Anam 1918 .	Tls. 0.75
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 2
Bute	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.75 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1.60 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 ¾
Dominion	Tls. 6
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 6
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 12 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 12 S.
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4½ B.
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 9½ B.
Padang	Tls. 8.80
Pengkalan Durian .	Tls. 4 B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 82½ S.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.75 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.80 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 8¼ B.
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 0.50 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8 B.
S'hai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 1
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.65 B.
Tebong	Tls. 18½ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4¾
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber .	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 75
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 19
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 32
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 74½
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 168¾

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Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct.	—	New York	Bolton Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
———	—	New York	Maneric	Br.	D. & Co.
Oct. 21	—	Seattle	West Islip	Am.	S. & Dix
Oct. 22	—	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Oct. 26	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Oct. 27	—	San Francisco	West Cactus	Am.	S. & Dix
Nov. 1	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov. 1	—	Seattle	Seattle Spirit	Am.	A. Line
Nov. 5	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov. 5	—	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Nov. 8	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 8	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov. 8	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 10	—	San Francisco	West Harth	Am.	Dollar Co.
Nov. 14	—	Seattle	W. of Montana	Am.	A Line
Nov. 15	—	N. York via Panama	Eurylochus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 16	—	Portland	West Hartland	Am.	A Line
Nov. 20	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Nov. 20	—	New York	Lowther Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Nov. 25	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 25	—	New York v. Suez	Slavic Prince	Br.	S. Tomes & Co.
Nov. 29	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov.	—	New York v. Suez	C. of Newcastle	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec. 1	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Dec. 4	—	Portland	West Munham	Am.	A. Line
Dec. 4	—	Portland	Nishmaha	Am.	A Line
Dec. 5	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 7	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 15	—	New York	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 20	—	San Francisco	Cadaretta	Am.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 28	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 3	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct. 21	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 22	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct. 23	—	Kobe	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct. 25	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct. 28	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct. 29	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov. 1	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 4	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct. 22	—	Singapore	Iconium	Am.	A Line
Oct. 26	—	London	Prinzessin	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Oct. 27	—	Calcutta via Japan	Gregory Apcar	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Oct. 28	—	London	Khiva	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Oct. 28	—	Singapore	Seattle Spirit	Am.	A Line
Oct. 29	—	London	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 29	—	London	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct. 31	—	London	C. of Melbourne	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct. 31	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Nov. 1	—	Liverpool	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 3	—	London	Celebes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Nov. 6	—	London	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 7	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Nov. 8	—	London	Glenade	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Nov. 9	—	London	Carnarvonshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Nov. 10	—	London	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov. 15	—	Trieste	Nippon	Dut.	D. & Co.
Nov. 22	—	London	Cardiganshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Nov. 26	—	London	Carmarthenshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Dec. 3	—	London	Kalomo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec. 9	—	London	Novara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct. 21	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct. 21	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 21	9.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 22	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 22	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Oct. 22	10.00*	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hangsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct. 22	—	Hongkong	Iconium	Am.	A. Line
Oct. 22	—	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Oct. 23	—	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 23	10.00*	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 24	—	F'chow, K'lung, Takao	Taito Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Oct. 25	11.00*	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 26	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 26	—	Manila, Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 28	—	Hongkong	Seattle Spirit	Am.	A. Line

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct. 21	9.00*	Newchwang	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 21	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 21	—	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 22	2.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
Oct. 22	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 22	9.00*	Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 22	9.30*	Tsingtau & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Oct. 22	—	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br.	K.M.A.
Oct. 23	noon	Tientsin	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct. 23	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 24	11.00*	Tsingtao	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 25	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 29	—	Vladivostok	Tungus	Rus.	S. H. & Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Oct. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Oct. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.

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AUCTION INDEX

WEDNESDAY, October 22nd.—At 6 Foochow Road Excellent Furniture, Carpets etc at 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, October 23rd.—At Salesrooms Furniture etc at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, October 25th.—Salesrooms Sportsman's Auction 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 29th.—At 57 Kiangse Road under instructions from Miss Kitty Lisle, Excellent Household Furniture, Silverware, etc., etc.

MONDAY, Novmber 3rd.—A very fine collection of Chinese Curios in Salesrooms.

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR SICK AND WELL
of unequalled value
For Convalescents and in cases of Anemia, Debility, Overwork, Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, etc. A delightful beverage for healthy individuals, children, nursing mothers, aged people and all those in run down condition.

CONCENTRE ALIMENTAIRE SAVOUREUX
Pour les personnes malades et en sante
Supreme en Convalescence; combat anemie, debilite, Neurasthenie, Dyspepsie, etc.
Se recommande aux Enfants, Meres nourissieres, personnes agees, maladives, ainsi qu'a ceux affaiblies par surcoit de travail mental.

To be obtained from all Leading Stores and Dispensaries.
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COCOON WASTE
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(In stock)

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SEES A BIG FIELD FOR LORD GREY IN AMERICA

Gardiner Says World Peace May Depend Upon New Ambassador's Mission

URGES POLICING OF SEAS

Pooling Of Naval Work Advocated As A Means Of Preventing Rivalry

London, September 13.—Alfred G. Gardiner, in an article on Lord Grey's coming task in Washington, begins by declaring "It is hardly too much to say that upon its success or failure hang the destinies of two hemispheres."

Gardiner continues: "In Lord Grey we are sending to America the best mind of the nation; not a cunning mind, nor a clever mind, but a mind noble in thought, disinterested in purpose, spacious of vision, moved as only great souls can be moved by the agony of these years and inspired by the single idea of rescuing the world from the pit into which it has fallen, and it is to America that we need most to send such a messenger, such a witness of our good will, such an assurance of our good faith.

"In the general chaos of affairs there is still one hope of world reconstruction. It is in the British people and the American people working together loyally for a common policy of appeasement. When the war ended that hope was high. The chivalrous statesmanship of America expressed through its great President seemed in the ascendant, backed by millions of men who had raced across the Atlantic to rescue it and had brought Kaiserism clattering to the ground.

"Its disinterestedness and detachment from the squalor of European politics gave it a special claim to be heard. America had no private end to serve. It sought neither territory nor indemnity nor revenge nor power. It wanted simply to secure the peace of the world by the abolition of competitive armaments and the establishment of a new community of nations.

"It seemed an attainable ideal, for it was shared by the common people in every country and it would have been attained if there had been statesmanship on this side of the Atlantic that could have risen to the height of the great argument and of the priceless opportunity, but the golden moment was lost."

Discussing the attitude of President Wilson's opponents, Gardiner writes:

"Europe, they say 'has chosen to make an evil peace. We offered to help it to accomplish a peace of justice. It has preferred to make a truce of revenge which will be the seed plot of future wars. We cannot underwrite these liabilities. We must leave Europe to stew in its own juice. We must resume our isolation and our freedom and begin again to try to rebuild the world on some more hopeful plan.'

"That is the grave menace that confronts the world. If America weighs anchor and sails away from Europe, then the League of Nations covenant is a worthless scrap of paper and Europe will be left a derelict wreck, given over to mutiny and universal bankruptcy.

"In the end, as General Smuts said to me in Paris when contemplating such a disaster, this country would have to adopt isolation, too. It would not be able to carry the burden of a warring continent. But isolation would bring us small relief. Our fortunes are bound up with Europe, and a derelict Europe would mean a derelict England."

Gardiner says that the presence in America at this critical time of so powerful and elevated an influence as Lord Grey cannot fail to have weight with American opinion, but he must be supported from home. He remarks:

"We can do something to minimise the bad impression created by the peace in two ways. The principal lions in the path are the sea and Ireland."

As regards the sea Gardiner says:

"America in isolation will have to build, and she can only build with two contingencies in view—a conflict with this country or Japan or both. This is the moment to prevent this dreadful necessity from arising. The German fleet is at the bottom of Scapa Flow. The British navy rides the seas of the world unchallenged and without rival.

"Let us take care that no rival ever appears. Let us enter into such a pooling arrangement with America for the policing of the seas of the world in the interests of the League of Nations that no question of competition can ever arise.

"Only in that way can the competition be checked at its source. Only in that way can this country give America and the world at large the assurance that not supremacy for itself, but security for the world is its aim."

NATIONALISM SURE SAYS ENGLISHWOMAN

Closer Relations With Great Britain Urged By Mrs. Dalton

New York, Sept. 7.—Mrs. Herbert Dalton, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and Lyceum Club, of London, world traveller and lecturer, will tour the United States to address various organisations on the subject of closer relations with Great Britain.

"I suppose," she said recently, commenting on the West Indian problem, "that you will get our West Indian colonies. It is logical and right that you should have them, but to us it is like selling our jewels.

"I have recently spent some time in the West Indies and find that the natives want American ownership. They feel that American capital can develop their resources as England has not been able to do.

"I have also spent several years in Palestine and other parts of Egypt and have travelled a thousand miles up the Nile. In my opinion Palestine will not be administered by Jews, but by Christians. The practical reason for this is that Palestine is too small for the Jews.

Disintegration Of The Empire

"This is my first visit to America and I am astonished at the wonderful nation that you are. I think the attitude toward women here is interesting. There is no such reverence of womanhood in England.

"And in this world upheaval everything seems to point to the distintegration of the British Empire. I believe that England will surely lose her colonies. The affection and sentiment with which the British people regard their king may hold the empire together during his lifetime, but the time of release will not be, I think, deferred longer. There is a great deal of Bolshevism in England. I have been speaking of its perils to factory workers and the masses, and I have also spoken for the election of seventeen candidates for Parliament, all of whom have been elected.

The Last Of The Aristocracy

"In England the old aristocracies are departing. They are selling their estates. Nationalism is bound to come. But national consciousness has come too soon, for the education with which to meet its problems is lacking. What I think we need is a larger international consciousness. I think that America and England are to be the great rulers of the world.

"But men have got to make the money and women have got to make the nation. This war has shown women their possibilities. Women are just finding themselves."

Mrs. Dalton will speak to suburban housewives' associations next week on the subject of woman's place in the new world order.

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE

Imports Are Still Over Five Times the Value of Exports

New York, September 1.—According to a telegram from Consul Tracy Lay at Paris imports into France for the first six months of 1919 were valued as follows: Food products, 3,483,837,000 francs; industrial material, 5,000,621,000 francs; manufactured articles, 3,638,745,000 francs; total, 12,128,203,000 francs. Exports were: Food products, 249,272,000 francs; industrial materials, 382,190,000 francs; manufactured articles, 1,464,875,000 francs; postal packages, 162,147,000 francs; total, 2,258,484,000 francs.

Imports from the United States were valued at 3,774,858,000 francs; from England, 3,243,306,000 francs; and from Argentina, the next important country, 567,389,000 francs. Exports to the United States totaled 160,492,000 francs; to England, 533,156,000 francs; and to Belgium, the next important country, 262,152,000 francs.

Amusements

Towa Cinema
No. 4 Woochang Road,
(Near Chapoo Road).

PROGRAMME
for
20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd.
"The Moon Child"
Episodes 4th and 5th.

UNIVERSAL CURRENT EVENTS

"Jam and Jealousy"
Single reel comedy.

Admission Price: 30, 20 and 10 Cents

Lyceum Theatre
THE FAMOUS
Russian Grand Opera Co.

Next Performances:
Tuesday, October 21
"BORIS GODONOV"

Wednesday, October 22
"CARMEN"

Thursday, October 23
"LACME"

Friday, October 24
"AIDA"

Saturday, October 25
"BARBER of SEVILLE"
and
"SPECIAL BALLET"

OLYMPIC THEATRE
Sunday (Matinee), October 26
Sunday (Evening), October 26
"DEMON"

Usual Prices at Matinee only.

Booking now opening at Moutrie's

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Good Things to Eat and Drink
Short Orders a Specialty
THE TROCADERO
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Amusements

New Helen Theatre

PROGRAMME
for
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 21st, 22nd and 23rd October
Pathe's Most Wonderful and Sensational Serial
"The Tiger's Trail"
13th and 14th Episodes.
The story is near the end. Most thrilling and sensational developments and surprises are shown in these four reels.
Also showing
Triangle and Chaplin Comedies

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 21st, 22nd and 23rd, October
A GREAT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS' LATEST
COMEDY-DRAMA
"THE LAMB"
Five Parts
A very humorous and entertaining picture. As meek as a lamb, but when called upon to defend a helpless girl, he fights and defeats a horde of Mexican marauders.
ALSO SHOWING
THREE REELS GREAT MIRTH PROVOKING
CHARLIE CHAPLIN PICTURES
Stalls, 30 Cents: Dress Circle, 40 Cents: Box Seats, 50 Cents.

Change of Programme on Thursday next.

No Picture Show for One Month from Sunday, the 26th inst., as the Theatre will be occupied by a Grand Chinese Theatrical Company. The Famous Cantonese Actress, Miss Lee Shuet Fong, with her Company of 70 Actresses, will give her debut on Sunday Evening.

AMUSEMENTS

A TREAT FOR SPORTSMEN
AT THE APOLLO—TUESDAY, OCT. 21 and 22
GEORGES CARPENTIER
The French Champion
DICK SMITH
English Light-heavyweight champion and Holder of the Lonsdale Belt.
8 ROUNDS OF CLEAN CLEVER FIGHTING 8
FILM BY THE FAMOUS PATHE EXPERTS
The clever French Boxer who threw up all his engagements to fight for France now returns to his old love and in beating Smith proves that he has not lost that skill and clever ringcraft that made him
THE IDOL OF FRANCE
Smith too shows in this fight a deal of the skill and endurance that built up his reputation and a chance to meet Carpentier.
A CLEAN FIGHT PROM START TO FINISH
PATHE'S BRITISH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES
LONESOME LUKE in "JAZZED HONEYMOON"
One Part Comedy.
And Other New Films.
Prices: Circles $1.50, Stalls and Pit $1.00 Book at Robinson's

Olympic Theatre

New Change of Programme
on
Tuesday, October 21st
SHOWING AMONG OTHER NEW FILMS
The Stirring American Photoplay
"THOSE WITHOUT SIN"
In Five Parts
FEATURING
BLANCHE SWEET

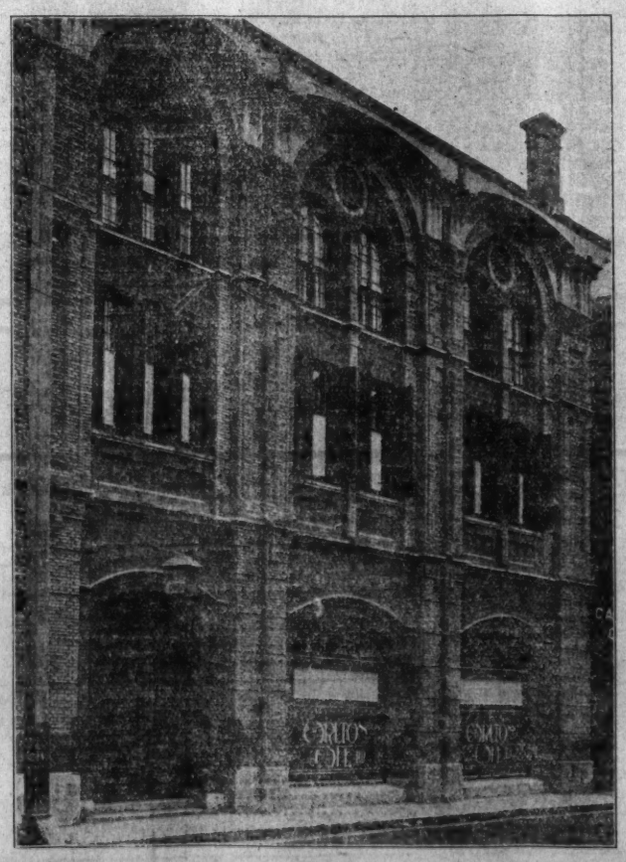
Showing on Friday, 24th
MARGUERITE CLARK
in
"The Fortunes of Fifi"

Will be screened at the
Victoria Theatre

On October 21st, 22nd and 23rd
"BETTY TO THE RESCUE"
FEATURING
Fannie Ward

Showing on Friday, October 24th
ELSIE JANIS
in
"NEARLY a LADY"

DINNER-DANCE
"Midst Autumn Leaves"
at



SPECIAL FEATURES

Thursday,
Friday and Saturday,
Oct. 23rd, 24th, 25th

Tel. Central 2337